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UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1855.—THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES on each of the subjects appointed for this Examination will COMMENCE at King's College, London, on MONDAY, March 5, at three o'clock, and will be continued each Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday through the months of March, April, May, and June (with the exception of the first fortnight in April). Fee, 5s. For further particulars apply to J. W. Cunningham, Esq., Secretary, King's College, London. January 29, 1855. R. W. JELF, D.D., Principal.

CIVIL ENGINEERING AND SURVEYING.—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—Prof. HARMAN H. LEWIS, A.M., will COMMENCE his COURSES on MONDAY, February 6, at six p.m. The subsequent Lectures will be delivered during the months of February, March, April, and May, as follows:—

CIVIL ENGINEERING on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. First Division, from 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Second Division, from a quarter-past 7 to a quarter-past 8 p.m.; **SURVEYING** at times to be fixed at a meeting of the Class on Tuesday, February 6, at 11 o'clock. Fee—For 30 hours of Engineering, each division, 5s.; for both divisions in one payment, 8s. **Surveying:** Students of the Class of Engineering, 5s.; others, 6s. College Fee, for Students not entered to other Classes, 10s. A. DE MORGAN, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws. CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council. January 30, 1855.

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the next GENERAL EXAMINATION in the DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd of May. Candidates can only be admitted to examination at other periods by a special grace of the Senatus Academicus.

Fellows and Members of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, Edinburgh, and Dublin, of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, and Licentiates of the London Apothecaries' Company, are eligible. Every Candidate is required to communicate by letter with Dr. Davy, the Professor of Medicine, fourteen days before the period of Examination, and to present himself to the Secretary for registration on or before the last of May.

By order of the Senatus Academicus, St. Andrews, 30th January, 1855. JAMES McBEAN, A.M., Secretary.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.—THE WINTER MEETING will take place at the Society's House, 21, Regent-street, on TUESDAY, February 6, from Twelve to Four, P.M.

THE GOVERNESSES' INSTITUTION, 34, Soho-square.—Mrs. WAGHORN, who has resided many years abroad, respectfully invites the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Principals of Schools to her Register of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES, TEACHERS, COMPANIONS, TUTORS, and PROFESSORS. School Property transferred, and Pupils introduced in England, France, and Germany. No charge to Principals.

MR. B. H. SMART, formerly of Connaught-terrace, now of 37, Weymouth-street, Brighton-square, acquaints his friends that he CONTINUES to INSTRUCT clerical and other PUPILS in the Principles of the English Language, and Schools for English generally, and to engage for Public Readings and Lectures.

A CLERGYMAN, M.A. of Oxford, and Fellow of his College, who has had much experience in tuition, has VACANCIES for PUPILS between the ages of Seven and Fourteen, to be prepared for the Public Schools. The Advertiser resides with his Mother. Terms for Education, Board, &c., 50l. per annum. Reference may be made to the Rev. H. Kennedy, D.D. Head Master, West Hill School, near Epsom, Surrey, or to the Rev. W. Shrewsbury School, Letters may be addressed to "S." care of Rev. W. Shrewsbury, Shrewsbury.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD LITERARY and SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.—JOHN RUSSELL HIND, Esq., President of the Society, will deliver a LECTURE on Shooting Stars, Fire Balls, Meteoric Stars, and other Problematical Phenomena, at the Eyre Arms Concert Room, on the Evening of THURSDAY, February 8th, at Eight o'clock. Admission, Members and Transferable Tickets, free; the Public, 1s. each.

DR. LOVELL'S SCHOOL, WINSLOW HALL, Bucks.—The PUPILS will RE-ASSEMBLE, after the present vacation, on the 25th of JANUARY. The course of tuition at this School includes the Classical and all other studies that are preparatory to the Universities, the Military Colleges, and the Army Examinations. French and German assistants reside on the premises. A late pupil has just been elected to a Scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford. Two others passed the Army Examination last September, and have already received Commissions. All further particulars can be had on application to the Principal.

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GERMAN, ITALIAN, AND FRENCH.—DR. ALTSCHEUL, Member of the Philological Society of London, Examiner of College of Preceptors, gives LESSONS in the above-mentioned Languages and Literature. Pupils may study TWO Languages in the same Lesson, without any addition to his terms, 2, CHANDOS-STREET, CAVENDISH-SQUARE.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1855.

REVIEWS

The Literary Life and Correspondence of the Countess of Blessington. By R. R. Madden, M.R.I.A. 3 vols. Newby.

THIS 'Literary Life' will be found an embarrassing book. Many of those connected with light literature and Fine Art in London during the past twenty years will feel, while they read, as if the turning of the next page must reveal some undertaking or social pleasure of yesterday in which they themselves had part,—so largely and so generously did Lady Blessington exercise hospitality and indulge in delicate and gracious acts of kindness to persons of the class in question. To such intimate and immediate reminiscences we shall not grow reconciled—let them become ever so much the fashion of the day and the rule of the biographer. In the 'Life of Lord Jeffrey,' as our readers may remember, we had calculations concerning the gains or losses of living authors—and printed letters of condolence on private bereavements, of which the shadow had scarcely passed. This Biography of Lady Blessington is calculated to excite painful feelings of a similar character. We deal sharply with those travellers who make market of the dinner-parties and "drums" of London to the Transatlantic newspapers:—but are our own hands white?—Books like the one before us tell another story. They may not be—this is not—conceived in a mischievous spirit; yet still, whatever their execution, they cannot fail to cause uneasiness. Some of Lady Blessington's correspondents, whose letters to her Dr. Madden has here printed, with disparaging comments of his own, are still alive. Others, again, are persons who cannot have anticipated public exposure of the pleasant or pathos which they flung off unreservedly to one whose gracious welcome of everything meant to please her—and whose patience with every one whom she could befriend—encouraged confidence. There may be reasons in the present case why publication should be precipitated; but, we repeat, the book is embarrassing.

In another point, to which we must allude, a Biography of Lady Blessington is a task of singular delicacy, which had better have been deferred. In the *Athenæum* of the 9th of June, 1849, while we announced her death in a few hasty paragraphs (courteously quoted by Dr. Madden), it was said, that "into the causes which limited her gifts and graces within a narrower sphere than they might otherwise have commanded, we have no commission to enter." We wish that this feeling had been shared by others. Concerning certain matters, it were well for writers, who must think of the living, even when they would deal most gently by the dead, to be silent. But when we notice a Biography, in which these matters are at once awkwardly hinted at and transparently glossed over, silence becomes more damaging than helpful to the deceased, as well as to the living. Lady Blessington was throughout her life exposed to an exaggerated amount of harsh construction, which, however, had its root and its reason in the story of her early years. She was married when very young—was soon separated from her husband,—and the interval betwixt their separation and her second marriage was not clear of reproach. This second marriage was a rich, splendid, but peculiar one, and its sequel of circumstance afforded precisely those points of attack which are most precious to curious and thoughtless persons. The censors, falling back on what no one could deny, tri-

umphantly built up, and coloured at their will, a history of motives, adventures, follies and worse, out of the circumstances of Lady Blessington's position as a widow. But the task of separating truth from falsehood would involve a hearing of testimonies which no living jury would be patient and kindly enough to weigh. For another reason, every attempt at biographical minuteness, apology,—still more, mystification,—in such a case is a mistake. There are those living who would gladly forget the past,—there are those who have not forgiven it,—and this is as well known to Dr. Madden as to ourselves. The knowledge might have made him pause, and finally decide on giving merely a literary life and correspondence of the fascinating and kind-hearted lady, without any weary resuscitation of marriage-settlements and wills, and trials, and schedules of debts, and intimations of private sorrows and private wrongs, and partial glimpses of the "skeleton in the closet."

Having said thus much, we shall deal with this book in a fragmentary fashion. Too large an amount of extraneous matter has been introduced into its pages. There is no attempt at arrangement; and how insufficient is Dr. Madden's knowledge, and how hasty his inaccuracy, may be inferred from his speaking of one of Lady Blessington's friends, who is still alive, actively enjoying literary interest, and dispensing beneficent hospitality,—in such retrospective and conjectural language as belongs to those who have passed away. We may have to cite other errors as we proceed. Further, the press has been so carelessly corrected as to make a rectifying pencil perpetually necessary. Yet as it stands, with its faults and exuberances of every kind, the book is rich in matter which must interest for the moment, and will furnish its quota of anecdote to the literary records of the first half of this century.

Dr. Madden's notices of Lord Blessington, and of the lying-in-state of his first Lady in Dublin—"under a velvet pall of the finest texture, embroidered in gold and silver, which had been purchased in France for the occasion, and had recently been used at a public funeral in Paris of great pomp and splendour, that of Marshal Duroc"—remind us that this fantastic and extravagant noblemen is said to have been the original of *Lord Rosbrin*, in Lady Morgan's 'Florence Macarthy.' His private theatricals, too, at Rash, in Tyrone, merited honourable mention in Moore's *Review* article on the subject.—

"About 1807, he expended a great deal of money in enlarging the offices, building an extensive kitchen and wine cellars, erecting a spacious and elegantly decorated theatre, and providing 'properties,' and a suitable wardrobe of magnificent theatrical dresses for it. The professional actors and actresses were brought down by his Lordship, for the private theatricals at Mountjoy Forest, from Dublin, and some even from London. But there were amateur performers also, and two of the old tenants remember seeing his Lordship act 'some great parts'; but what they were, or whether of a tragic or a comic nature, they cannot say, they only know 'he was thought a fine actor, and the dresses he wore were very grand and fine.' The ladies who acted were always actresses from the Dublin theatres, and during the performances at Rash, his Lordship had them lodged at the house of the school-mistress, in the demesne near the avenue, leading to the house. The 'Quality' who came down and remained at Rash during the performances, which generally lasted for three or four weeks each year, were entertained with great hospitality by his Lordship. The expenditure was profuse in the extreme for their entertainment, and the fitting up and furnishing of places of temporary accommodation for them during their brief sojourn. The dwelling-house of Rash was

more a large cottage, with some remains of an older structure, than a nobleman's mansion."

There was an Irish close to the absurd and disproportionate pageant,—type, it might be added, of much that subsequently befell the pomps and glories of Lord Blessington's wealth.

"The house became in a short time so dilapidated, as to be unfit to live in. His Lordship gave directions to have extensive repairs and additions made to a thatched house of middle size, about a quarter of a mile distant from Rash. The furniture was removed to this place, which Lord Blessington called 'the Cottage,' and the old home at Rash was left to go to ruin. When I visited the place recently, nothing remained but some vestiges of the kitchen and the cellars. The theatre had utterly disappeared, and nothing could be more desolate than the site of it. The grounds and garden had been broken up, the trees had been all cut down in the vicinity. Here and there, trunks and branches, yet unremoved, were lying on the ground. The stumps of the felled trees, in the midst of the debris of scattered timber, gave an unpleasant and uncouth aspect to a scene, that had some melancholy interest in it for one who had known the noble owner of this vast property."

In Dr. Madden's account of Lord and Lady Blessington's Italian journey—during which he made their acquaintance—the meeting with Byron, which served to introduce the Lady prominently into authorship, makes a handsome figure,—thanks, chiefly, to quotations of the best passages in the Lady Blessington's book. In the second volume, however, where a considerable space is devoted to *La Contessa Guiccioli* (now *Marquise de Boissy*) the amount of the Irish Lady's opportunities for observation is curiously diminished by the following statement.—

"Lady Blessington's intimacy with Byron was only for a period of two months, and during those two months, I am informed by the Countess Guiccioli (now *Marquise de Boissy*) that the interviews between Lady Blessington and Byron did not exceed five or six; and that the feelings of friendship entertained by his Lordship were not of that very ardent nature which would have prevented him from indulging in his favourite propensity of bewildering his *entourage*, by giving expression to satirical observations even on a friend on whom he had written such eulogistic verses as he had composed for the Countess of Blessington." * * Lady Blessington courted the society of Madame Guiccioli, it is true, showed her great civility, and made a great deal of her in the salons; but any little peculiarities of the Italian lady were seized hold of eagerly, and made the most of in society, and laughed at in it. Like most Italian women, Madame Guiccioli has very little comprehension of badinage or irony in conversation. The Guiccioli could not understand anything like a joke; she could bear with any neglect, or even a slight, provided it extended not to Byron's memory. Lady Blessington, who delighted in certain kinds of mystification in a sportive humour, mischief-malliken of a playful sort, used sometimes to take advantage of Madame Guiccioli's simplicity and amusing peculiarities, her exaggerated ideas of Italian superiority in all matters of refinement, her invincible persuasion that Italians exceeded all other Europeans in genius, virtue, and patriotism, to enter into arguments at variance with her notions, and to propound strong opinions unfavourable to the people, culture, and climate of Italy."

The following story, too, is amusing, though we should have been glad to see the name of "one who has a good knowledge."

"It must also be observed, that the interview with her Ladyship is described as having been sought by Lord Byron. It is more than probable, however, a little ruse was practised on his Lordship to obtain it. It is stated by one who has a good knowledge of all the circumstances of this visit, that a rainy forenoon was selected for the drive to Byron's villa. That shelter was necessitated, and that necessity furnished a plea for a visit which would not have been without some awkwardness under other circumstances. Lord

Blessington having been admitted at once, on presenting himself at Byron's door, was on the point of taking his departure, apologizing for the brevity of the visit, on account of Lady Blessington being left in an open carriage in the courtyard, the rain then falling, when Byron immediately insisted on descending with Lord Blessington, and conducting her Ladyship into his house."

This anecdote is, of its order, a pendant to the well-known enterprise of the French Lady who, despairing of otherwise obtaining access to Mr. *Mississippi* Law, when that financier was in the flood-tide of his popularity, directed her coachman to overturn her carriage in the Rue Quincampoix, "over against" his residence.

The reminiscences of these Genoa days and Byron, of course, include the English poet's well-remembered mention of Count d'Orsay and his commendations of that MS. Diary kept by the young "De Grammont redivivus," which, from the day when Moore's "Life" was published, so sharpened public curiosity and expectation. In that journal a lively picture of the dandy days of English high-life was said to exist, as bright and pointed as those chronicles of *la Blanche* Wetenhall and *la Belle* Muskerri—which, in some sense, have made the Beauties of Charles the Second classical heroines. Brilliant and shrewd any journal kept by Count d'Orsay must have been; though, possibly, in his compliments, Byron may have somewhat exaggerated his admiration, according to his usage; but the author of the "Literary Life" before us gives a death-blow to curiosity, by stating that Count d'Orsay's Diary exists no more, having been burnt by its writer some years since. If this be the case, it should have been added, that the MS. was destroyed in no fit of spleen (for never was diarist, to the last, less splenetic than Count d'Orsay); but out of gentlemanly regard for the society in which, long after the journal of a passing stranger was written, its writer made himself at home. Yet more, it cannot have been burnt without cogent temptations offered to its writer to adopt the contrary course. We believe that during the later part of Count d'Orsay's residence in England, when his embarrassments were notorious, he might again and again have coined money on the pages of a manuscript reputed (on no less an authority than Byron's) to be so piquant. We have heard him again and again declare that he never would "sell the people at whose houses he had dined!" and think it possible that the Diary may have been destroyed by himself, in order to render all temptation impossible.—

What's done we partly can compute,
But know not what's resisted.

Among other residents in Italy who gathered around Lady Blessington, Dr. Madden (whose own acquaintance with her began during that period) makes honourable mention of the quaint, learned humourist, Mr. Mathias, author of "The Pursuits of Literature" and a translation into Italian of Beattie's "Minstrel,"—Dr. Millingen, the antiquary,—and the venerable and gracious Archbishop of Tarentum, whose courtesies and whose cats make a figure in the pages of almost every tourist who has written of society in Italy since the century began. Who has forgotten the chaplain's solemn answer at an Arch-Episcopal dinner-party, when, on the host inquiring whether his tortoise-shell favourites were served to their liking, the attendant replied, "*Desdemona* will wait for the roasts"?—But the liveliest of the circle was Sir William Gell, whose letters figure brightly in the second volume. The history of "The English in Italy" (and a curious book of *virtù* and anecdote might be written with such a title) will not be complete without liberal extracts

from this correspondence, with its references to Sir William Drummond at Monte Cassino,—to Mrs. Dodwell's dazzling beauty,—to the Hon. Keppel Craven's hospitalities in "the tremendous large old convent," which Sir William maintained he inhabited half out of perversity,—to the delicious *malaprop* of that Irish lady, who talked (among other wonders) of the "liquidation" of the blood of St. Januarius. But the above are somewhat local and dowager topics:—of more general interest is the following, from a letter addressed to Lady Blessington in the year 1833:—

"At this moment, I received a little work of a few pages from the Archbishop upon Cats, on the occasion of a cat's mummy brought for him from Egypt by a friend of mine, Dr. Hogg, who is just come from that country. The good old soul is really very little altered since you saw him, though he is now ninety-one; but I cannot imagine how the machine is to go on much longer. He desires one thousand loves to you, and I am to take the Bulwer to dine with him shortly, though I fear if he is not quick at Italian, he will scarcely become very intimate, as I observed Walter Scott and Monsignore did not make it out very well together, for the Archbishop will not take the trouble to talk much or long together in French. By-the-by, I observed to you that my life of Walter Scott in Italy, which I wrote by the desire of Miss Scott, was very entertaining in its way, and I sent it to Mr. L. by Mr. Hamilton. He has never, however, thanked me for it, nor even acknowledged the receipt of it, nor sent me Sir Walter's works, which he ordered for me with almost the last sentence he uttered that was intelligible, and if it does not appear in the work, it will be really worth publishing, and I shall send it to you."

These letters contain more concerning the Gell MS. furnished to the Author of "The Life of Scott," with the reception of which, by that gentleman, Sir William seems to have been anything rather than content, *vide* the following passage from a letter written in 1834:—

"As to Mr. L.—I fear much that he is not good for much, and I am certain he got the work, for I sent it to Mr. William Hamilton, who gave it with a request that he would not omit a word of it in printing. I kept a copy of it, however, and I will send it to you. There are no remarks, except such as tend to explain away and render less ridiculous the total want of classical taste and knowledge of the hero, in a situation full of classical recollections, and which I have added, that I might not seem insensible to his real merits. They were written for the family, and by the desire of Miss Scott herself, and therefore nothing offensive could have been inserted; and when I had finished the anecdotes, I was surprised myself at the number of circumstances I had recollected, and perceived that the account of the last days of so distinguished a person was really interesting, when told with strict regard to truth. The circumstances of his illness having changed his mind, or deprived it of its consistency, which I myself much doubt, might be judged of from his way of treating the subjects of conversation which presented themselves, and this alone would be of consequence to his numerous friends. I think it scarcely possible that any of those most attached to him could be displeased at my manner of representing him, and at all events, I have repeated what he said, and related what he did in Italy, in a way that satisfied every one here, who was the witness of his sayings and doings. However, I shall send the copy to you, and if the Life is published by the said L.—, without use and acknowledgment of my papers, the best way will be to sell it to the bookseller, and to let it come before the public. I will affix, or rather prefix, Miss S.—'s request, that I would write it, and will suppose that the original has been lost or mislaid, in consequence of her premature decease. In this case, I shall beg of you to make the most advantageous bargain you can, for a poor author under your protection."

Under the idea broached in the last passage, of publishing his Reminiscences of Sir Walter in Italy in a separate form, Sir William, in a later letter still, begged Lady Blessington to

introduce the following anecdote, which is in every way characteristic:—

"On our return to the Palazzo Caramanico, we passed Mr. Laing Mason in the street, and this brought to Sir Walter's mind the refutation of the antiquity of Macpherson's Ossian by Mr. Laing, who had shown that the names of the heroes were taken from the map, I think, of the channel between the Isle of Skye and the main land. 'One of these names,' said he, 'happens to have been given in the last century, and the date of that is well known.' Mr. Laing knew those countries well, and his proof was striking and satisfactory. I think he said Mr. Laing came originally from Orkney, and he added, 'I once went to see him, and carried over in my boat a faggot of sticks for the peas in his garden, which were reckoned there a great curiosity.' He said, however, that elders would grow, and that the face of the country might be improved by them. From this he was led to compare the once flourishing state of those islands with their present forlorn appearance, and observed, that 'to a people from the furthest North, these might perhaps have seemed the abodes of the blessed. They were certainly, said he, esteemed holy, and there was a great circular building like Stonehenge, not far from Kirkwall, which proved the importance of the place. Saying this, he searched for, and presented to me, a pencil drawing of the temple, which I preserve, and highly value. It is entitled, 'Standing Stones of Stenhouse in Orkney,' and has on the back inscribed the name of J. Keene, Esq., by whom it was probably drawn. Sir Walter mentioned another pillar, called the stone of Odin, which is perforated, and afterwards descended on the ordeal, by which persons accused of crime were deemed innocent, if capable of passing through this species of aperture, in very remote ages."

We already knew how strong the love of home was in the Scottish poet; and can easily conceive how one so imbued with Southern *diletantism* (the inevitable condition apparently of a protracted residence in Italy) as Sir William Gell, may have been a sarcastic, rather than a sympathetic, observer of a guest so pre-occupied and so little flexible. But on all occasions there seems to have been an extra drop or two of vitriol in Gell's ink; as, for instance, in the following passages, where he alludes to the possibility of his writing his own memoirs.—

"By living partly in London and partly abroad, I have certainly met with, and have known, a great variety of personages, not to mention Dr. Parr and the Queen, of whose life and manners I could certainly make very good fun and much amusement; but I must treat them in a very different manner to that which I measured my account of Sir Walter, for the inspection of his family. I have a neighbour who often desires me, and urges me, to write my life; but I really do not see the possibility of making it true and entertaining, without committing half my acquaintance. I have some sixty or seventy letters of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Caroline; and 'Mein Gott!' what curious things they are, and how rightly it would serve the royal family supposing they had not quarrelled with her, to publish their wife and cousin's correspondence, as they have cheated me out of my pension."

The following anecdote is short and sharp enough.—

"Dear Gell, I send you my friend Mr. —; you will find him the greatest bore, and the most disputatious brute you ever knew. Pray ask him to dinner, and get any one you know of the same character to meet him.—This was brought me by the man himself, and I found him in every way answering to the character."

It should be recollected, in conclusion, that Gell was tempted to the indulgence of the humour which speaks out in the above,—not merely by the training which he must have acquired in the years when he served a royal mistress whom he despised,—but also from the influence of long-protracted bodily suffering. His later years were passed in martyrdom from gout and rheumatism.

There are some plausible letters from Count Matuschewitz, written in wonderfully good English; others from Prince Schwartzberg, who made use of the *nom-de-guerre* of Capt. Wolf, after the safe fashion of old-fashioned Austrian diplomacy. To these follow some letters and a notice of that finished gentleman, the late Duke of Ossuna, prefaced with the somewhat astounding remark, that "the present Duke has inherited all that was his brother's except his intelligence:"—which, we submit, is tolerably personal as applied to a gentleman at present circulating in London society.—Dr. Madden does scanty justice to the dead as well as to the living. The polished breeding which distinguished the late Duke of Ossuna was remarkable enough to merit especial commemoration. How completely, but how courteously, he contrasted with the members of the circle into which he was thrown in England; and how he "held his own" with a quiet ease, independent of commanding intellectual superiority, will not be forgotten by any one accustomed to study what is called "manner" who saw him in society. It was he who, when pressed by an English nobleman with some inquiry more close than considerate as to the exact amount of his vast fortune, replied, with a polite smile, "My Lord, I do not understand your English money."

M. Eugène Sue, characterized as "a strange compound of credulity and imposition,"—M. le Vicomte d'Arincourt, whose letters are indorsed by Dr. Madden as about "the most remarkable specimen" of "intense literary vanity" and "consummate self-conceit" (!) which any language affords,—M. Casimir Delavigne and Alfred de Vigny (the last mere passing acquaintances) fill sundry pages. After these comes an elaborate and not very living picture of *La Contessa Guiccioli*, whose self and present husband are spoken of with as curious and critical a coolness as if both were defunct or a pair of waxen celebrities in the Tussaud gallery. In this "article," however, we find a pair of stanzas by Byron, which "we tell as they are told to us."

"Four years previously to July, 1819, Byron had met with some loss, which he made the subject of lines of much beauty and pathos, that are not to be found in his collected published works. These lines throw some light on the apparent indifference which Byron was in the habit of exhibiting, on occasions of separation by death, or other causes, from those he loved; and especially on the occasion of his parting with Madame Guiccioli, at the period of his embarkation for Greece."

Stanzas, by Lord Byron.

I heard thy fate without a tear,
Thy loss with scarce a sigh;
And yet thou wert surpassing dear—
Too loved of all to die.
I know not what hath seared mine eye;
The tears refuse to start;
But every drop its lids deny,
Falls dreary on my heart.
Yes—deep and heavy, one by one,
They sink and turn to care;
As caverned waters wear the stone,
Yet dropping harden there—
They cannot petrify more fast,
Than feelings sunk remain,
Which coldly fixed, regard the past,
But never melt again.

—The above lines were obtained from the late Mr. R. A. Davenport, compiler of a Dictionary of Biography, and author of several works, who had the kindness to communicate them to my publisher, with a note, wherein he said:—"These lines are in Lord Byron's own handwriting. I received them from him, along with another poem, in 1815. I add the seal and post mark, in confirmation of my statement."

R. A. DAVENPORT."

Not without protest do we read another "Memoir of L. E. L.," which is mainly devoted to a fresh raking-up (as it were) of the dust among which she lies, without any clear light being thrown upon the circumstances of

her sudden death. Will there never be an end of these cruel surmises—these unproved accusations? The letters from Miss Landon to Lady Blessington are merely heart-warm acknowledgments of service rendered her on the occasion of an election to the Secretaryship of the Literary Fund. Some book in which Lady Blessington was concerned had been critically disparaged by Miss Landon,—but this was forgotten by the former when a case occurred in which she could help a literary contemporary. Remembrance of the matter, however, may have added earnestness to her expressions of affectionate thankfulness:—for she was visited by compunctions as impulsive as the praise or blame commanded from her pen had been mechanical. During this very Literary Fund canvas, when a stranger called on her with some slight information of service to the cause she had at heart, Miss Landon burst into sudden tears, exclaiming—"O, you don't know the unkind things I have said about you in print!" Her notes here published are painful in the excess of their gratitude. Lady Blessington, Dr. Madden adds, gave him the commission, on his departing for Cape Coast, to erect a monument there to poor Mrs. Maclean at her expense. In this, however, he was anticipated.—Among these "Memorials," too, is a musical "lament" in verse on her death, given as copied in the handwriting of Mr. Landor, which we rather believe may be the composition of Miss Theodosia Garrow.—Dr. Madden might further have given as an illustration of the humour of one whose name fills a large space in these pages, the manner in which the one authoress was pointed out to the other, at a very early stage of their correspondence, before they had met personally. The place was the Opera, at which Miss Landon appeared one evening, wearing a dark velvet Scotch cap and feather. "Look!" cried Count Orsay, in a gay, eager voice, raising his *lorgnette*, "Look! that is Miss Landon, with her inkstand on her head, and her pen in it!"

Every page, almost, reminds us of the uses for which Lady Blessington's constant kindness and large London acquaintance were claimed by her correspondents. Poor Miss Emma Roberts, writing from Parell (India), in 1839, bespoke her interest to obtain commissions from the nobility and gentry desirous of possessing Indian rarities.

"I often wish to procure a commission from the Duke of Devonshire, or other wealthy patron, for the collection of horticultural or zoological specimens, which would have assisted to defray the enormous expenses of travelling. Were I to remain at Bombay I could limit my expenditure within very reasonable bounds, but in this case I should acquire a very small quantity of information; I have therefore determined upon making a journey into the provinces, and should you have an opportunity of recommending me as a useful agent to some liberal person at home, I feel assured you would do your utmost to forward my plans. Amid many other objects of interest for a nobleman's park, the yak or yew of Thibet is the most desirable; it will not live in India on the plains, but might in the cold season be carried up the Red Sea; and I should be most happy to go myself into the Himalaya to procure specimens. The kind interest which you have shown in my welfare has encouraged me to trouble you with these details. I feel that I have some claim upon patronage, since my patriotic feelings have induced me to prefer travelling in the British dependencies for the purpose of making them better known, instead of going to America, notwithstanding the offers made to me by publishers at home, who would have made very liberal advances for the expenses of my journey."

The most interesting pages in the second volume are the letters addressed to Lady Blessington by Mr. W. S. Landor. Her letters to the poet, too, are her best,—as though the high nature and great endowments of her correspondent

imperceptibly nerved her when she sat down to talk to him on paper. But Lady Blessington's writings, we must again repeat, whether imaginative or epistolary, in no respect did her justice.

We shall speak of this correspondence next week.

A History of England during the reign of George the Third. By William Massey, M.P. Vol. I., 1745—1770. Parker & Son.

Mr. Massey's 'History' runs over a period of five-and-twenty years,—and so far fails to keep the promise of its preface. The preface bids us expect—not so much a political, a court, and a military history of England—as a history of manners, of men and of institutions in our country. In a word, we are told to expect a Social History "from various sources of information which have hitherto been little consulted by the professed historian." As yet, however, Mr. Massey gives no indication of fulfilling this design.

Indeed, we scarcely see the object or the apology of this new "history." Mr. Massey has no new material. He does not profess to entertain original views. He writes of accepted facts in the accepted style; assumes as true what he does find uncriticized; and pronounces unsuspecting rather than dogmatic judgments on the man or the event in hand. Why his book should supersede Adolphus or Belsham—we will not say Lord Mahon—is not very clear. Its only merit lies in a certain literary tact, a power of pleasant narration and of personal portraiture, possessed by its author. The volume is not critical, but it is readable. Mr. Massey never troubles himself with doubts; the nearest explanation of a difficulty serves his turn; he takes a side on every question that arises, and assumes that when he has taken a side, he has settled the whole matter. History is made very easy by such a process.

It is easy to write—and easy to read. The author who pauses at every step—surveys his ground cautiously—looking with his own eyes at every object—makes slow progress; over such an author's books the reader is apt to yawn and shut up the volume in fear of a headache. Mr. Massey's narrative, on the contrary, slips through the senses without awakening one suspicion, and at the end of a dozen volumes the reader may find himself amused and fancy himself instructed.

A book which is not critical does not challenge criticism. From a mere picture-book, it is enough to select a few pictures; and we shall do this in Mr. Massey's case, in order to present him on the sunny side of his attainments.

Here is Pitt, as drawn by Mr. Massey.—

"Pitt's character had many faults, and one above all, which is hardly consistent with true greatness. A vile affectation pervaded his whole conduct, and marred his real virtues. Contempt of self was one of the traits which distinguished him in a corrupt and venal age. But not content with foregoing official perquisites which would have made his fortune, and appropriating only the salary which was his due, he must go down to the House of Commons and vaunt in tragic style how 'those hands were clean.' On resigning office after his first great administration, he could not retire with his fame, but must convert a situation full of dignity and interest into a vulgar scene by the ostentatious sale of his state equipages. Sometimes, to produce an effect, he would seclude himself from public business, giving rare audience to a colleague, or some dignified emissary of the Court. Then, after due attendance, the doors were thrown open, and the visitor was ushered into a chamber, carefully prepared, where the Great Commoner himself sat with the robe of sickness artfully disposed around him. Occasionally, after a

long absence, he would go down to the House in an imposing panoply of gout, make a great speech, and withdraw. At a later period, he affected almost regal state. His colleagues in office, including members of the great nobility, were expected to wait upon him; at one time he did not even deign to grant them audience, and went so far as to talk of communicating his policy to the House of Commons through a special agent of his own unconnected with the responsible Government. The under-secretaries of his department, men of considerable official position, and sometimes proximate ministers, were expected to remain standing in his presence. When he went abroad he was attended by a great retinue; when he stopped at an inn he required all the servants of the establishment to wear his livery. Yet all this pride tumbled into the dust before royalty. His reverence for the sovereign was Oriental rather than English. After every allowance for the exaggeration of his style, it is still unpleasant to witness the self-abasement of such a spirit before George the Second and his successor. 'The weight of irremovable royal displeasure,' said he, 'is a load too great to move under; it must crush any man; it has sunk and broke me. I succumb, and wish for nothing but a decent and innocent retreat.' At the time when Pitt indited these shameful words, he was the most considerable man in England, and on the eve of an administration that carried the power and glory of England to a height which it had never approached since the days of the Protector. If it were just to resolve the character of such a man into detail, it would be easy to collect passages from the life of Chatham which should prove him a time-server, a trimmer, an apostate, a bully, a servile flatterer, an insolent contemner of royalty. All these elements are to be found in the composition, as poisons are to be detected in the finest bodies. But taken as a whole, a candid judgment must pronounce the character of Chatham to be one of striking grandeur, exhibiting many of the noblest qualities of the patriot, the statesman, and the orator.¹

A companion portrait, not painted on so large a canvas because there is so much less to paint, is the following, of the Duke of Newcastle.—

"Newcastle was far, indeed, from being a competent minister, but duller men have filled his office both before and since, and obtained a respectable place in history. He was the successor of Walpole in the management of that machinery of corruption by which the government was carried on. Himself a large borough proprietor, he had a principal share in all the traffic for seats in the House of Commons. Reserving to his own management exclusively the distribution of places, and the dispensation of the Secret Service fund, he administered this department with considerable skill and tact. His maxim was, to avoid giving offence to, or breaking with, any man, however inconsiderable. Those whom he was unable or unwilling to gratify, he held on by promises or caresses. He evinced a shrewd perception of the characters with which he had to deal. At the time when he was doing everything in his power to supplant Pitt, he affected to carry on a confidential correspondence with him, to whisper state secrets in his ear, to pay the utmost deference to his judgment, and, above all, to ply the king's name—a spell which never failed in its influence upon the Great Commoner. Newcastle is a remarkable instance of the success which usually attends the unwearied pursuit of one object. Without parts or knowledge, or one single quality of a statesman; notoriously false, fickle, and timid; grotesque in deportment, and absurd in speech, this man contrived to outwit his competitors, and to maintain his position at the head of affairs during a long official life."

Here is somewhat of light and shade. Indeed a noticeable point of this 'History' is the moderation of its tone and the impartiality of its censures. Mr. Massey has some good remarks on the vexed question of—What is a political Adventurer? He is speaking of the first Lord Holland.—

"He has, indeed, been described as a political adventurer; and this is the epithet usually employed when it is intended to cast the most offensive contumely upon a public man. To my mind, however,

the phrase conveys nothing of disparagement. I do not understand why it should be disreputable to take to public business as a profession, any more than to law, or medicine, or science, or art, or even letters. A tradesman's son who becomes Lord Chancellor is not necessarily assumed to have risen by unworthy means. Why should the same person be vilified if, by giving his talents and industry another direction, he should have attained the position of a Secretary of State? Can it be suggested that political science is a less arduous study than law or physic; or that no one can undertake it with credit who has not a certain position in society? If this term, 'political adventurer,' is intended to apply to every man who enters upon public life without private fortune, or any occupation which may enable him to maintain an independent position, it includes many of the greatest statesmen the country has produced since the Revolution. I may instance such names as Craggs, Walpole, Chatham and his son, Burke, Canning, Horner, and Huskisson. These men, and many others who might be named, were in this sense political adventurers. The class of politicians to whom the phrase, in its opprobrious sense, is more appropriate, comprises those persons who, without any vocation for public business beyond the accident of birth or family connexion, betake themselves to political pursuits, often for no other purpose than that of being provided for by employment in the public service. The public offices have always been occupied chiefly by such persons; and nothing but the jealousy of Parliament, and the increased vigilance of public opinion have checked their intrusion into the higher departments of the state in preference to unpatronized merit. In fact, any man who enters upon political life with the same object that he would enter upon a regular profession, is an adventurer; but of this class, as many start from a position as from previous obscurity. History affords no ground for an invidious distinction in the quality and character of the public men who have come from different classes of society."

The question is further illustrated by the cases of Pitt and Fox—both of whom, as well as Burke and Sheridan—were denounced in their day by the opprobrious term.—

"Fox had already dissipated his small patrimony; and the private fortune of Pitt was 100*l.* a year. Each of these men successively filled an office, the irregular emoluments of which, in time of war, were sufficient in a few years to create a considerable fortune. The paymaster was entitled by usage of office to receive, in addition to his salary, a percentage upon all subsidies granted to foreign powers, and to retain in his hands, at a time when the rate of interest was five per cent., a balance of public money amounting to at least 100,000*l.* The average perquisites of this office during the periods when it was held by Pitt and Fox can hardly have been less than 20,000*l.* a year. The salary was 2,000*l.* Pitt, on his accession to this office, declined to receive any more than the salary; he directed the balance of public moneys to be transferred from the private credit of the Paymaster to the Exchequer; and the percentages on the subsidies he altogether renounced. Yet when he quitted office, his necessities obliged him to accept an allowance of 1,000*l.* a year from his brother-in-law, Lord Temple. The perquisites of office during a single twelvemonth would have sufficed to realise the capital value of this annuity. But Pitt, with notions of honour and delicacy too pure and refined for the comprehension of ordinary men, scorned to touch public money to which he felt that he had no legitimate claim, and preferred, for the relief of his necessities, to endure the weight of private obligation. Fox pursued a different conduct. The enormous gains of the Pay-office were to him, throughout his public career, a paramount consideration; the example of Pitt, whom he succeeded in this office, had not the slightest effect upon his coarse and venal nature, the self-denial of a noble integrity would appear to him as a freak of romance or ostentation; and the low morality of the times would rather admire the worldly wisdom of Fox, than appreciate the magnanimity of his predecessor in office. Fox realised a large fortune from the profits of the Paymaster; and it is certain that he took to public life as a means of repairing his shattered fortunes.

He was, therefore, in the strictest sense, a political adventurer, because it was impossible for him, consistently with his object, to maintain that independence which is essential to a useful and respectable position. But that this position can be maintained by men who enter upon public life without any advantages of private fortune is a fact of ordinary experience."

Such extracts give a fair sample of that pleasant literary faculty of which we have spoken. If we were asked to describe Mr. Massey's book in a word, we should call it—The Idler's History of England.

THE WAR.

THE poets and the poetasters have possession of the field. First among those who seek to give a public voice to the feelings of the multitude on the glories, the vicissitudes, the mismanagement of the war, is Mr. Gerald Massey. Since we had the pleasure, now a year ago, to introduce this young and interesting singer to the notice of our readers, he has blossomed into finer flower; and his present offerings, *War Waits* (Bogue), though written on fugitive themes, and described by himself as "rough and ready rhymes," exhibit a poetic growth as remarkable as any we remember in so short a time. On this, however, we do not mean to dwell; another opportunity will doubtless come for analysis and criticism:—at present, we content ourselves with a practical exhibition of our workman-poet's mode of dealing with the war, and of painting its scenery and its emotions in poetic colours.

We begin with a picture of England at the approach of war.—

There she sits in her Island-home,
Peerless among her Peers!
And Liberty oft to her arms doth come,
To ease its poor heart of tears.
Old England still throbs with the muffled fire
Of a Past she can never forget;
And again shall she banner the world up higher;
For there's life in the Old Land yet.

They would mock at her now, who of old lookt forth
In their fear, as they heard her alar!
But loud will your war-bell be, O Kings of the Earth!
When the Old Land goes down to the war.
The Avalanche trembles half-launch and half-riven,
Her voice will in motion set:
O ring out the tidings, ye Winds of heaven!
There's life in the Old Land yet.

The 'March,' and 'Down in Australia,' are full of spirit—are, in fact, ballads of the war, earnest, throbbing, musical. Still finer is 'Liberty's Bridal Wreath,' a good lyric with a bad name. We quote a single stanza, and take the liberty, as before, to mark a couplet in italics.—

Like a stern old friend, War grimly comes
To the temple of peaceful life;
With the well-known nod of his beckoning plumes,
He hurries us into the strife!
And we meet once more, in the fields of fate,
With our Chivalrous Enemy,
Who knows, by the grip of our hands in hate,
What the strength of our love may be.
O! the Lilies of France and Old England's Red Rose
Are twined in a Coronet now:—
And at War's bloody bridal it glitters and glows
On Liberty's beautiful brow.

The charge, the contest, the retreat, are vividly drawn by the writer, who has never seen a squadron in the field. Here, however, is another picture painted from the life—a war winter night in England.—

Wild is the wintry weather!
Dark is the night and cold!
All closely we crowd together,
Within the family fold.
A mute and mighty Shadow flies
Across the land on wings of gloom;
And thro' each home its awful eyes
May lighten with their stroke of doom.
Life's light burns dim—we hold the breath—
And stern we sit in the shadow of Death,
Around the household fire
Straining our ears for the tidings of War,
And holding our hearts, like Beacons, up higher,
For those who are fighting afar.

* * * * *
Old England still hath Heroes
To wear her sword and shield!

We knew them not while near us,
We know them in the field!
Look! how the Tyrant's bills they climb,
To hurl our page in his grim hold!
The Titans of the earlier time,
Tho' larger-limb'd, were smaller-soul'd!
Laurel, or Amaranth, light their brow!
Living or dead, we crown them now!
As we sit by the household fire,
From the white cliffs watching the storm of War,
Holding our hearts, like Beacons, up higher,
For those who are fighting afar.

* * *
Ah, me! how many a maiden
Will wake o' nights, to find
Her tree of life, love-laden,
Swept bare in this wild wind.
The Bird of bliss to many a nest
Will come back never, never mo!
And many a goodly, gallant crest
That led to victory, now lies low!
We pray for them, we fear for them,
And silently drop a tear for them,
As we sit by the household fire;
Each life looking out for its own love-star!
Holding our hearts, like Beacons, up higher,
For those who are fighting afar.

Prose has been so busy with the manifest difference of spirit in which the nation and the late government sent their bravest into the field, that the reader may like to see how the poet of the working classes expresses their opinions on this difference. If so, here are the two pictures drawn with a firm hand, and coloured with the brush of a master.—

With faces turn'd from Battle they went forth:
We march, with ours set stern against the North.
They shuffled lest their feet might rouse the dead:
We went with martial triumph in our tread.
They trembled lest the world might come to blows:
We quiver'd for the tug and mortal close.
They only meant a mild hint for the Czar:
We would have bled him through a sumptuous war.
While they were quenching Freedom's scatter'd fires,
We kindled memories of heroic Sires.
They'd have this grand old England cringe and pray,
"Don't smite me, Kings; but if you will, you may!"
We'd make her as in those proud times of old,
When Cromwell spoke, and Blake's war-thunders roll'd.
They to the passing powers of darkness fawn:
With warrior joy we greet this crimson Dawn.

After verse so vigorous that it seems to echo the tramp of horses and the roar of cannon, most of our minor minstrels would be tame. We shall therefore not be prodigal of extract. Mr. Seaman has published, *Inkermann: a Poem* (Houlston & Stoneman),—H. R. F. Christmas Dawn, 1854, and *New Year's Eve*, 1855 (Macmillan),—Melancton, *The Bugle of the Black Sea* (Hardwicke),—A retired Liverpool Merchant, *The Battle of Inkermann* (Hall & Co.),—Mr. J. W. Fletcher, *The Battle of the Alma: a National Ballad* (Theobald),—and Mr. R. W. Elliot *The Battle of Inkermann* (Hull, Leng),—all with very good intentions, but with powers inadequate to the theme in hand. Verses like the following have not rhythm enough for decent prose.—

War rolled its mandates from the fire-tongued batteries,
Its vassals fiercely trod the rocky plain;
The strong blast trembled at its bloody sceptre,
Peace fled with fearful eyes from Murder's stain.

Among other works on the war now lying at our elbow, are a few of which it will suffice for us to announce the appearance, with the briefest comment on their merits. *The Night after the Battle of Inkermann* (Hatchard) is a prose rhapsody on the "delayed despatches,"—*An Inquiry into the Policy of Restriction on Commerce in time of War*, by Mr. Bottomley, of Belfast (Green), is an able and acute investigation by a practical man.—*Some Observations on the War in the Crimea* (Simpkin & Marshall) are written to prove the folly of sending out small detachments of men to die of cold and hunger in the Crimea. The writer would send out an army of fifty thousand men fully equipped;—but he does not tell us where he would find them.

A Knouting for the Czar, by a Soldier (Wright), is an account of the three battles of the Crimea, taken from a very patriotic point of view.—*Prince Mentchikoff's Carpet-Bag*, by "Our Own Correspondent" (Thomas), is a

squib, and rather a clever one in some respects. But we doubt whether the solemn interests of the hour will allow of this light reading on the war.

Opinions respecting Peace, by Viscount Ponsonby (Brighton, Folthorp), are of some importance, not only as coming from such a quarter, but also for their bold and sweeping character. The great complaint of the public is, that the aristocracy is not in earnest,—that it fears to make reprisals on the Czar,—and is, therefore, incompetent to conduct the war. Here, however, is a nobleman as "liberal" in his demands on Russia, and as resolute in his determination to exact them, as the sturdiest philosopher in his closet and the warmest patriot in his club. Says Lord Ponsonby:—

"On the first of October last, I expressed publicly the opinion, that the true policy of the Allies is to wrest from Russia every territory that Russia has wrested from Turkey, in the course of the last seventy years, and to restore to the Sultan all those territories, and to reject every project for a peace which should not have that end for its object. I assert that any peace by which Russia is left in possession of any of those Asiatic territories is, in fact, a victory for that Potentate, and will be so considered by the nations and tribes I have alluded to. Persia will continue to be subservient. The Mongol Tartars, Cossacks, &c. &c., will obey orders from St. Petersburg; and we cannot be so dull as not to see that the Russian must always be animated by hate against us for our having trammelled and insulted him as to guarantees for any peace that can be made. We have had enough before our eyes of late events to know that such things are in truth of no value. England, France, Russia and Austria have all violated their engagements within the few past months. The guarantee must be the possession of territory restored."

This is plain language.—Not less important, as a war document, is *The Prospects and Conduct of the War* (Murray), a speech delivered by Mr. Layard in the House of Commons, as an exposition of the "situation" from a man thoroughly conversant with the East.—With this may be read Mr. Sidney Herbert's speech on *The Conduct of the War* (Murray).

Mr. A. K. Johnston has issued a new Map of Europe, which, we suppose, we may also class with the War Documents. It is on a large sheet, mounted, and is said to be drawn from "the latest and best authorities." It is a very convenient map for reference, now that the daily news runs from the Euxine to the Baltic, from the Straits of Gibraltar to the Gulf of Bothnia.—We may also add, that Herr Perthes, of Gotha, has published a Map of European Russia and the Border Countries, on a folded sheet, for the library table.

Will my Readers go to Spain? or, Day after Day for Two Months in the Peninsula. Brighton, King.

Is the dark age of criticism a Dublin reviewer wound up his attack on Campbell by affirming that the poet had eyes like a dead haddock;—no further could the force of passion go. The Lady who now invites her readers to accompany her in a trip through Spain, deals with the Spaniards in a similar spirit. They are an idle, superstitious, insincere, degenerate, and squinting race. As for the black and radiant eyes on which lyrics have been sung, she reckons them among vulgar errors; and hints that tourists who visit the Peninsula would do well to discard all ideas about Spanish dignity, beauty, and grace. Scarcely has the French frontier been passed before the enchantments lent by distance begin to melt away, and the stranger views with disappointment a throng on the Saragossan *alameda*. The short black cloak, black stockings, and *sombrero* of an *alguazil* at San Sebastian, with

the wine-skins in the streets, had prepared her for a more perfect realization of fancies haunting her memory from 'Gil Blas,' and the light-footed Lazarillo. But mantles and mantillas, *donnas* and *hidalgos*, soon lose their poetry.—

"The exalted ideas of the personal attraction of the Spaniards, with which we all came to Spain, begin to fall very rapidly. I believe we expected to see the women all *Dulcineas*, and the men with the fine martial features and proud haughty bearing which belonged to their race (unless their painters had a sad 'lying fancy'), in those palmy days when Spain held her high place among the nations. The women are certainly extremely graceful, and though short, are very well proportioned. As an amateur 'dabbler' in portrait-painting, I am, of course, an observer of countenance, and amidst the crowds we have met to-day there was not one individual whose portrait I would have cared to paint."

There was a dearth of beauty among the ladies, but the gentlemen were positively ill favoured.—

"The gentlemen, the *hidalgos*, have remarkably dull heavy countenances, without the slightest animation. Señor P—— asked us if we had noticed how many persons at Pampeluna are hump-backed, for that it is considered quite 'le pays des bossus.'"

Then follows the earliest disclosure of our Lady-traveller's disappointment in the matter of bright Spanish eyes.—

"Two fearful blemishes struck us here. After we had walked up the *alameda*, probably half way, N—— and I observed to each other, upon the immense number of people who had either lost the sight of one eye entirely, or else squinted painfully. O—— had remained behind speaking to José, and had not heard our observation; but as soon as he rejoined us, he said, 'Have you remarked what a number of these people have but one eye, and how many squint?' Señor P—— smiled, but made no reply."

Barcelona in this respect resembled an Egyptian village when a conscription was expected, before the device of a one-eyed regiment was thought of.—

"Again to-day, in the streets, it was painful to see the lack of eyes, and the number of people that squint is beyond belief. If three people are talking together, you may reasonably conclude that one squints, and that the others have but one eye each. A day or two ago, we stopped to inquire of a man who was standing at a kind of lodge-gate, if the garden to which it is the entrance were public. He was speaking with two women. The man was blind with one eye, one of the women was blind with one eye, and the other had something so odd about hers, that whether she could see or not we could not ascertain."

Things were still worse in Madrid. There, on the very Prado, the little gentlemen of Spain appeared in her eyes without nobility of manners or beauty of countenance. This public walk, we are told, is so spacious that it seems as if it had been intended for a taller people than the Spaniards.—

"We were much struck by the very superior complexions of the women to those we had seen elsewhere—owing no doubt to the keen invigorating air. I am sorry to add, that every fourth person squinted: it became positively painful to meet them. No wonder Spanish eyes should be admired, where it is so rare a thing to see two together, and both looking the same way. A carriage stopped very near to us in the *alcala*, and seeing a very nicely dressed little girl get out, I turned to look at her. She squinted most fearfully. I then looked at her brother who followed her, and he squinted exactly the same."

Spanish eyes, being large, dark, and dull, betoken little intelligence in their possessors, since they only sparkle by an artificial light. In the brilliance of the sun they are without meaning or animation.

To this criticism on the *physique* of Spain, we will add one or two notes on its moral condition. The Lady has not much to say of Spanish women; she was informed that—

"they are scarcely educated at all in any way, and that they possess no accomplishments whatever. Possibly one lady amongst a great many may play the guitar a very little, but it is an extremely rare circumstance."

Her husband observed to a Spaniard, of average intellect,—

"How grievous it was to see so fine a country so far behind its neighbours in civilization, and, moreover, that she did not appear to be making any progress. The Spaniard replied, that he did not think that any progress was at all necessary, nor in the slightest degree requisite, for that the fine climate and soil of Spain produced everything that was required for her people!"

She was herself annoyed by the fanaticism of the Spaniards on little points of behaviour.—

"I must not forget to mention a circumstance that is somewhat annoying to us. We find that it is out of the question to hold up our dresses when we walk out. No Spanish lady ever does such a thing, and we see that the eyes of the common men are instantaneously directed to our dress, or to the hand with which we are holding it up. To-day N— merely lifted her dress, about two inches from the ground, which was very wet and dirty, and her gown very long, and a soldier fixed his eyes upon it, and looked astonished."

But what, she suggests, can be expected from a people who possess Havannah and go to London for their best cigars?—who rely on English manufacturers for their Seville soap,—and who, with their plains fragrant with the breath of aromatic herbs and sweet flowers, import all their perfumes from Paris? We must append a word or two to these criticisms. Our tourist is too hasty in her decisions, and too much inclined to broad generalization. Moreover, her Protestantism is so dogmatic that it tempts her to deride and insult the faith of a whole nation. This is not the best temper for a woman, and certainly the worst for a traveller.

Horses and Hounds: a Practical Treatise on their Management. By Scrutator. Routledge & Co.

Hints on Shooting and Fishing, &c., both on Sea and Land, and in the Fresh-water Lochs of Scotland. Being the Experiences of Christopher Idle, Esq. Longman & Co.

SCRUTATOR'S book—and a good, gossiping, clever book it is—on horses and hounds, has recalled to our recollection the witty saying of old Bishop Camus:—"S'il n'est chasse que de vieux chiens, il n'est chasse que de vieux saints!"—"Old dogs in the field and old saints in the shrine, those suit the huntsman and these the divine." Upon the subject of hounds—and especially upon the merits of old ones and the training of young—Scrutator enlarges with an enthusiasm and a good humour that can only be imagined by those who reside near "kennels" and who live and ride in hunting counties. Nor less learned and entertaining is he on the subject of the horse,—his ways, powers, temper, and caprices. We take horses and hounds to be as exclusively English in one way as madrigals and glees are in another. Out of England they are not properly understood; nor in England, by foreigners, are they properly appreciated. Bulwer tells us of a French Count who was sojourning at the mansion of a sporting squire, and who being asked one morning if he were not going out with the hounds, simply, significantly, and conclusively remarked—"J'ai été!" No answer could more truly convey the disgust of a stranger, not accustomed to ride over ridge and furrow, double-banked ditches, and five-barred gates, at our national sport. However, it is this sport which has enabled the English gentry to excel all the world in equitation. The Tartar, who both rides and eats his horse, has

not a better seat in the saddle than an English gentleman; and for a hypochondriac there is no medicine (if he have only courage enough to take it) like keeping the saddle for two or three hours, and following the hounds from the covert side to the "Whoo hoop!"

Scrutator, of course, only talks of the horse as gentlemen are wont to talk of him after dinner, at the end of a long day's successfully terminated run. A writer especially devoted to this noble animal might have looked at his subject a little more widely. The horse, indeed, is "national" with us in more places than the field. The deities of our Saxon ancestors were as fast riders as any of their descendants, who have run in their day with Lord Harewood's hounds. These mounted gods rode foremost in each battle, and none but priests groomed the foaming steeds on their return to the sacred stables. It is singular how saddle-room traditions of to-day may be traced back to the age of the sacred steeds of the Anglo-Saxons. Thus of old, when our fiery forefathers meditated a fray, the holy horse was trotted forth from the solemn stall; and if, on issuing therefrom, he put his right foot forward first, the fact was held as promise of a victory; but if the left, or, to speak by the card, the "near" foot first appeared over the threshold, then nothing but ill luck was augured, and heavy were the hearts of the desponding warriors. With the terrible White Horse of Swantonish we will not meddle; but we may notice of those well-known chiefs Hengist and Horsa, that they were, in sober truth, simply nothing more than the progenitors of the various tribes of horse-dealers. Their names imply *mare* and *horse*,—and they probably dealt in the respective articles. For they were Westphalians,—and what were the West Phals, as honest Hearn somewhere asks, but the Phali, phalin, or foals, famous near the River Weser, and giving a name and armorial bearings to the landed gentry who resided in the vicinity? Our cream-coloured horses which draw the carriages and sacred persons of sovereigns are probably descendants by tradition of the white horse, which was once as sacred to royalty as the white elephant in Siam. The *White Horse* over our inn-doors is, we believe, the remnant of a compliment originally paid to the House of Hanover when it succeeded to the throne of these realms; the horse of that colour being the badge of that House. English eccentricity has often enough been displayed in the matter of the horse. Lord Portland, of William the Third's time, used to give his stud concerts! But this can hardly be called *English* eccentricity, for the noble Lord was not our fellow countryman; and it was at his villa in Holland, as Hawkins relates in his 'History of Music,' that M. le Freneuse saw the gallery in which "concerts were given once a week to the horses to cheer them, which they did, and the horses seemed to be greatly delighted therewith." It was a worse sort of eccentricity which sent Lord Rochester's horse to be baited to death by dogs at the Banks. It is common to English complacency to boast that no horses of the olden time could perform what modern English-bred horses can; but this is a vain boast. Gibbon speaks, with authority, of horses badly wounded carrying their Imperial masters safe through the terrors of the triple phalanx; and we think that the horses which carried Cortez and his cavalry on the terrible field of Otumba were as gallant steeds as any to be found at the present day. This subject of past and present merit enables us to cite a passage from "Scrutator's" book, which is not without a certain historical interest.—

"Hounds are not so much faster now-a-days than

they were formerly, but the system is faster. I know this is debatable ground, and I shall probably be laughed at for such a remark. But let the fast men of the present day try the experiment; let them match two couples of their fastest hounds against time, over the Beacon Course, at Newmarket, and see if they can beat Mr. Barry's Bluecap, who, in the famous match with Mr. Meynell's hounds, ran the four miles in a few seconds over eight minutes. Colonel Thornton's bitch, Merkin, is said to have run the same distance in *seven minutes and half a second*. Beat this, my fast young brother fox-hunters of the present day, and then laugh if you can! What also is the comparative speed of the race-horse then and now! To all the sporting world, the names of Eclipse and Flying Childers must be familiar, and of the latter I find it recorded, 'That in October, 1722, he beat Lord Drogheda's Chaunter, (previously the best horse of the day,) six miles, ten stone each, for one thousand guineas. He had already, at six years old, run a trial against Almanzor and the Duke of Rutland's Brown Betty, nine stone two pounds each, over the round course at Newmarket, three miles, six furlongs, and ninety-three yards, which distance he ran in six minutes and forty seconds; to perform which he must have moved eighty-two feet and a half in one second of time, or nearly after the rate of one mile in a minute. He likewise ran over the Beacon course,—four miles, one furlong, one hundred and thirty-eight yards, in seven minutes and thirty seconds! It is reported that Flying Childers did not race until six years old, and that his extraordinary speed and power were first discovered in a *severe fox-chase*, so that we have here the fact of the fastest thorough-bred horse of his day being taken from the hunting field to the course at Newmarket; and if such a horse was the only one to live with the hounds to the end of the run, which is also related, it is a pretty good proof that the speed of the fox-hounds in those times was not of that contemptible order which our present fast men are pleased to assign to them. This may be called an isolated case; but I have good reason for believing, that amongst the first riders of the past generation, thorough-bred horses were generally used, equal in speed, if not superior in stoutness, to those of the present day; and that there was no lack of thorough-bred stock in this country during the past century, may be gathered from the fact, that in the year 1777 there were no less than eighty-nine stallions advertised. How is it, then, that we hear so much of these fast bursts, day by day almost, with fox-hounds in the fast countries, of which so little has been said or written in reference to packs of the past generation; simply because the system of fox-hunting has been completely altered; certainly, in this particular point, not improved? We all allow and call this pursuit of the fox a science; neither is this a misnomer, when we take into consideration the tact, talent and knowledge which are requisite in a huntsman, to carry him successfully through a long and arduous chase; but for a quick burst of fifteen or twenty minutes, going away from a patch of gorse or small spinney, close at the fox's brush, there is no science in this, it is a mere rattling gallop at the tail of the hounds, which a well-mounted stable-boy, who can ride well, is as likely to see the end of, as the most clever huntsman; all that is here required is horsemanship, not head."

Christopher Idle's volume is a pleasant record of experiences, particularly of certain sporting incidents in France. These are told well. French "sport" is a comical matter. One instance must suffice.—

"The moment a Frenchman has killed a jack snipe, you will hear him calling to his dog at the very top of his voice to bring his game.—*Apporte vite à ton maître! vite, apporte!*—and if the dog does not take the right direction, you will hear a considerable portion of that part of a Frenchman's vocabulary which commences with *sacré nom*, &c.; and as your attention will be naturally directed to the quarter from whence the noise proceeds, you will sometimes observe the man and dog both running, the man persevering in his address to his dog—*'Apporte, sacré nom!'*—and perhaps the dog giving tongue (this I have witnessed), the consequence of which is that the dog generally flushes

five or six snipes before the unfortunate jack is found; and when this is accomplished, and the jack deposited in the *carnassière*, or game-bag, without which appendage no French *chasseur* takes the field, then, and not till then, does the Frenchman think of reloading his gun, which of course has had the opportunity, from the moist atmosphere of the *marais*, of getting tolerably well damp, which is followed by an endless number of mis-fires (accompanied by an additional quantity of *sacré nom*, &c.), which are attributed to the caps, and not to this unsportsmanlike mode of proceeding. The vexation and annoyance, as well as loss of sport, which would be occasioned by a brace of such sportsmen in a marsh full of snipes, can be more readily imagined than described; and this has very often been my fate. However, French sportsmen are always very courteous and polite, and never offer you any intentional annoyance—at least, I never experienced any during the many years I shot in France."

These volumes will be best bestowed on the shelves of a sportsman's library; and there is, moreover, much in them that will amuse the general reader.

A Conversion.—[*Une Conversion*]. By Count de Raousset-Loubon. Paris, Librairie Nouvelle.

THE romantic story of the hero of *Hermosillo*, and his death at Guaymas, lend an interest to the work which he left behind him. Apart from literary merit or demerit, the Count de Raousset-Loubon's romance was an assured success. For the last few years, the American journals have been filled with narratives of his exploits; and it was with unfeigned regret that thousands heard of the young noble's death. He fell under the fire of the Mexicans, in his thirty-fifth year; leaving behind him a reputation for courage, to which the present volume will add some leaves of a more tender laurel.

We have before us a charming story—earnestly, gracefully, wisely written. It contains passages which forcibly remind us of Balzac's best pictures. It bears a sweet and touching moral:—it is as pure in tone as 'The Vicar of Wakefield.' The main plot is simple enough—simple as the current of daily life. A young nobleman arrives in Paris in his twenty-second year. He falls in with all the fast and vicious young gentlemen of that capital:—he spends his fortune upon suppers at the *Maison Doré*, and with actresses. The story opens at that point of the hero's fortunes where, having sold the paternal estate to pay his debts, he has returned to Paris with a few thousand francs in his pocket and the determination to study Art. On his arrival, he finds a letter from an aunt, which summons him to her side. She talks lightly of his extravagance, and informs him that his cousin in the country—the heiress of the remaining property of the family—is marriageable,—and more, is not indisposed to marry him. The interview ends with a promise on the part of the young man to go at once to Dijon, where this cousin inhabits the ancestral seat under the protection of her uncle.

The description of life in this old provincial town, where grass grows in the streets, and where the fine old houses recall the flourishing days when the Members of the Provincial Parliament inhabited them, is the most attractive, because the most original and truthful, part of the book. The circle of the *Langenais* is described in pictures as minute and faithful as Hogarth ever painted:—and the cousin whom the young prodigal is to marry—framed in ancestral cobwebs—is a character of which France still has many types, particularly in the sombre streets of the *Quartier St.-Germain* and in the remote and silent provincial towns of the south. Here is the picture in which the lady first appears to the reader:—the scene is

the library of the ancestral seat of the *Langenais* family:—

Except the books and statues, all is dark in this solemn nave. The high ceiling consists of dark, oaken joists. Nothing can be simpler or severer than the furniture. The massive oaken arm-chairs and stools are covered with cold green velvet, ornamented with gold-headed nails. The central space is occupied by an immense oval table, supported by carved legs, and covered with a cloth as thick as the finger, which hangs about it in massive, motionless folds. There are two stories of windows:—the lower ones are sash windows,—the upper ones, opened by means of a long cord, are three metres from the ground. At the moment when I arrived, all the windows were closed:—one upper window only permitted a single sun-ray and a breath of air to enter. In the luminous column of this ray, which lit up her head, and left her feet in the shade, Berthe de *Langenais* was standing near the great table, reading a folio. Her hand rested upon the open page. No doubt a secret instinct told her who the visitor was, for I noticed that a slight blush passed over her face. When her uncle had pronounced my name, she gave me her hand with a friendly manner, and expressed to me, in terms of grave affection, the pleasure it was to her family to receive me. She then added:—"Your arrival is even almost a sacred event to us, since you are the last of the *Langenais*, and the name must live or perish through you." The tone in which this was expressed was soft; but the words had a solemnity in them, which chilled me. My first impression corresponded with my preconceived picture of *Made-moiselle de Langenais*. A superior nature, enveloped by her ancient nobility in a poetic shade, I regarded her as the last flower of a blasted tree. She was rather above the middle height. Her figure was developed, but light and graceful. Berthe has remarkable dignity in all her movements:—she is imposing rather than seductive. So pensive is her head, you would declare it had been modelled from a Spanish painting. Her features, as regular as sculpture, are always at rest. The bright part of this fine head, with its rich mass of black hair, are the eyes. The force of their clear, limpid depths is extraordinary,—penetrating and frank, they seem to hold a world of thought. How often have I asked myself when, favoured by the twilight, I have been able to study that dark orb—Is it the star of innocence?—Is it a fire like that which, strengthened by tears, fasts, prayers, and ardent reveries, was seen, in the cloisters of the old time, flashing from under the eyelids of nuns? My friend, I cannot believe that there is another woman in the world equal to her whose portrait I have sketched for you. Her place is not in this world,—I cannot imagine what she has come to do here. As for me, familiar with the vapoury ladies of Paris, I remained silent before this creature in black—splendid and gloomy as a messenger from the tomb. Thanks to the provoking good-humour of M. de *Langenais*, the conversation was turned to subjects which put me soon a little more at my ease. The place where we were naturally turned the conversation to high subjects. We gossiped about literature, history, painting, architecture, travels, scientific discoveries,—every branch of human learning. My dissipated habits have not entirely destroyed the taste which I had once had, as you know, for study. I had learned many things not taught at school,—but I soon discovered how little I knew in the presence of the vast acquirements of my cousin. Before I had been with her an hour she had playfully run through the gamut of human knowledge. She had no thoughts that did not belong to high spheres, and had not been formed in the style of the great past. Never had words so noble been spoken to me by lips so pure:—never had I been carried away by eloquence more enchanting.

The reader will naturally conclude from the foregoing that the hero has at once fallen in love,—but the fact is not so. He is abashed by the splendid attainments of his cousin:—more, he is soon disappointed, in finding that the young lady has, "like Napoleon, the strongest antipathy against the terrible spirit of innovation

which is spreading over the world." The hero is a democrat,—and, naturally enough, falls into argument with his aristocratic cousin. In the *Langenais* circle—restricted to an old knight of Malta, a Legitimist lady of ruined fortunes, and an old soldier under Moreau, turned *curé*—the hero finds himself in an atmosphere of ancient prejudices. His "poor diplomacy" leads him into political discussions, of which the following is a fair specimen.—

The benevolence of the old people led me to an avowal of my political faith. Madame de *Lancade* treated young men of the present time with disdain; the knight appeared conscious of his superiority; my cousin could not talk confidently on a subject of which she was ignorant, but she declared that the young noblemen of the present time appeared to have preserved few aristocratic traditions,—which appearance was, according to her creed, a real public misfortune. You know how little I care for what are called aristocratic traditions. Encouraged by the kindness of the *curé* and the tolerance of M. de *Langenais*, I ended by hoisting an insurrectionary flag against the old régime. I allowed that the young men of the present time, by their manners and mode of life, neglected all that is useful, great, and noble, but I attributed these faults to circumstances. I traced their fall to their forced idleness. It was generally allowed that in this solution I was right,—but the solution only led the conversation to an abuse of the revolutions which had brought about this compulsory inaction. The *curé* of *Notre-Dame* was alone of a contrary opinion. "Want of work," he said, "is more excusable. If the nobility will only employ themselves so long as they are privileged, this resolution is an avowal of their impotency. If they believe themselves to be a superior body, they have only one method of proving their position, and that is by showing that in all things they are better than their rivals." The conversation became political. Mlle. de *Langenais* declared, amidst the applause of Madame de *Lancade* and the knight, that the monarchy of Louis XIV. was the *beau-ideal* of government. "What, cousin!" I exclaimed, "do you wish to carry France back to absolute monarchy, to the clergy, to the noblesse, and the *tiers-état*?"—"And why not?" she replied, in an authoritative tone which surprised me. I began to understand more thoroughly the gaps there were between my cousin and me. Nothing irritates more than political discussion. I could not contain myself, however, and exclaimed:—"But France is now democratic to the core!"—"My child," said the *curé* of *Notre-Dame*, turning towards my cousin, "Throw these ideas aside. You live in the past, not in the present. The world has advanced: God has reformed it after sixty revolutionary years."—"But still," replied Mlle. de *Langenais*, "an aristocracy by birth remains. Can that aristocracy belie the example of its ancestors?"—"The aristocracy has itself proclaimed equality of rights," I replied.—M. de *Langenais* added, "The aristocracy is ruined and dispersed."—"We are carrying it away with us," said the knight.—Berthe was alone. She said to me, ironically:—"Must the aristocracy, then, become republican?"—"Cousin," I replied frankly, "I will own that without having community of action with men of the republican party,—without feeling even any esteem for them generally, I lean towards their principles."—"Be faithful!" said M. de *Langenais* to me.—"I will always be so to my country."—"You must be faithful as your forefathers were faithful," said Madame de *Lancade*.—I answered, "The emigration was an error."—"Sir," continued the old lady, "I witnessed it,—we all witnessed it,—even *Monsieur le Curé*, who fought against us under Moreau. The emigration was a consequence of monarchical faith. My husband was colonel of the Regiment of Burgundy; he entered as sergeant in Condé's army. What he did in his devotion to the King everybody did, because, to us, the King was France. The scaffold, spoliation, twenty-five years of war, and invasion have sufficiently proved it."—"Forgetfulness of the past!" interrupted the *curé*.—"Peace to the dead!" * * * During this discussion, the expression of Mlle. de *Langenais*' face had altered. I saw her grow pale; and her eyes seemed to hold back her tears with difficulty. I hastened to change the conversa-

tion, and resolved not to excite again a royalist exaltation which I could not share.

The best part of the story follows close upon this discussion. The haughty lady grows more liberal, becomes even humble, as her love develops for her kinsman. The manner in which the current of this love is troubled, and the behaviour of Berthe to her rival (who is a pretty, blonde cousin), are parts of the story charmingly told. The hero, balancing between Berthe the heiress and her cousin Claire the lovely, but dowdier, now enjoying a tender interview with the former, now in ecstasies of love after a walk in the garden with the latter, —is human, perhaps, but certainly not heroic. He knows that Claire loves him,—and the following scene proves to him that Berthe, who believes herself affianced to him, does not anticipate a mere *mariage de convenance*.—

Berthe became almost tender:—she revealed herself in a new light. There were in this grave and severe aristocratic nature depths of sweet abandonment—perhaps of love. She took my arm, and leant gently. We made two or three turns through the alleys. She frequently raised the flowers I had picked for her to her face: they seemed to have established a sudden intimacy between us. About eight o'clock every morning the windows of the reception-rooms are thrown open, to drive some of the humidity from these vast, uninhabited places where the family pictures rest in solitude.—“Come,” said Berthe; “I am in the habit of going there every morning: there I am surrounded by the dear spirits of the past. Our good *cœur* of Notre-Dame calls this my aristocratic weakness: he is deceived. I am not vain of my birth: it is a charge which God has given me,—and it is thus I regard the honour of belonging to an ancient race. This charge imposes heavy duties upon me. I am not proud of the advantages which it offers in the eyes of the vulgar; but when I find myself, as now, in the midst of the relics of ancestors, it seems to me that I belong to them and not to myself. In noble families, the individual is nothing—the name everything. The honour and glory of the house absorb us entirely. You will, perhaps, think these opinions arbitrary;—it would be a sacrifice to me to renounce them. However, you are of the same blood as myself. The future of the family rests with you: its past history is summed up in you. I am disposed, therefore, to feel considerable deference for your way of thinking.”—There was in these words, but above all in the manner with which they were spoken, a tone of humility—almost of submission—that impressed me strongly. Could this proud spirit be thus humbled,—this religion of the past, so absorbing, so trustful, almost fanatical, which seemed to offer the forgetfulness of all to me, for the religion of the future? The commanding look of the heiress of the Langenais Villandcourt, seemed to embrace me through her half-closed eyelids. She waited an answer. I wished to be frank,—without wounding her delicate susceptibility.—“My cousin,” said I, using the most persuasive tone and words, “listen to me attentively. I am, like you, not vain of my birth. I think, with you, that a great name imposes heavy duties; but it appears to me that these duties have become less imperative since a new form of society has consecrated an equality of political rights, and abolished the aristocracy. Formerly the Government, military commands, the care of the Crown, the parliaments, all public life, were the privileges of the nobility. The nobleman was born with functions to fulfil:—he then had exceptional duties, and a hundred years ago your theories on the aristocratic position would have been sound; but now all is changed. The noble, having no more privileges than the *bourgeois*, has no heavier duties. The extent of duty is measured by the extent of power. The nobleman of to-day is as completely emancipated from his ancestors as from political society. He owes to the past only that which he owes to himself—respect. In this, the *bourgeois* should act equally with the noble. I said to you yesterday, the aristocracy is dead. Let us respect its ashes, since they are those of our ancestors. Let us honour our forefathers—let us piously worship them—let us

fill ourselves with their examples;—but let us not seek to mend a broken chain. The future will be based upon democracy,—or there will be no future. Republic or monarchy, France will remain as she is now—democratic. This is my profound conviction. Instead of opposing to social progress a resistance which would prevent its regular development, let us throw ourselves bravely into the ranks of democracy—let us cease to make a vain parade of our titles and our parchments—let us not return to the past, but advance to the future.”—“But,” interrupted my cousin, “do you believe in this future?”—I bowed my head; for I have little faith in the future of France. I answered, however, pleasantly,—“Our country is falling rapidly. The men who first impelled its downfall were the nobles of the eighteenth century. For sixty years past the *bourgeois* have accelerated this journey to the abyss:—before long, power will be in the hands of a pure democracy. If the *bourgeoisie* and the nobility do not hasten to abdicate, and to march with the masses, whom they might enlighten, moderate, moralize and govern, France will soon see the days of a new barbarism; but if from to-day we contribute, by our sincere efforts, to strengthen the infant democracy, France will open to her children an inexhaustible prosperity.”—Berthe had remained some minutes resting, in a pensive attitude, upon a console; her head supported by her hand. I noticed that she grew pale as she listened to the democratic ideas of a Langenais.—“My cousin,” she replied, with a tone of sad resignation, “I am but a provincial. I have remained here, shut up, to the present day,—a stranger to the current of ideas which impels the present epoch,—you have lived in the very centre of all progress—in the light of every new idea. You ought to know more than I about these things,—and then you are the chief of the Langenais!”—There was a tenderness in her words which I could not misinterpret. The mind was silent at this time, and the heart had begun to speak. I understood it, and felt a new sentiment within me. Could I see this marble statue palpitate and grow warm without emotion? Berthe de Langenais, leaning upon an antique console, dressed in black, the forehead slightly red, indecision in her burning eyes, appeared to me with a charm I had never felt before. It was no longer the fine girl with the severe profile, who had talked to me over a folio, in an immense library as gloomy as a necropolis. That imposing creature whom I had regarded through an Olympian cloud, upon whom it appeared to me impossible to lay a profane hand, was stepping down from the pedestal upon which my imagination had placed her. The statue was softening to the woman, and I was the Prometheus who had lit the sacred fire in this hitherto inaccessible heart. At the sight of my work, I grew very proud. I was changed to myself. I felt myself raised to the height from which this woman had descended to me.—I who, the evening before, had felt so insignificant beside her. * * An hour before, nothing resembling love drew me towards this young girl; now it seemed to me that a thick bandage had fallen from my eyes, and that the light streamed in upon me. I felt my heart rising to my eyes and lips. My blood rushed through my arteries, an irresistible revolution was going on within me. Astonished and fascinated, I approached her, took her hand, and said to her, in a tone of profound emotion: “Your heart is as admirable as your intelligence, as your beauty.” I had pressed her hand: it was burning. She permitted this for a moment. She was pale as a lily. I thought she was going to faint; but she lifted my flowers, gently withdrew the hand I still held, and went away, making a farewell gesture to me.

The more dramatic parts of the under-plot are commonplace. The English lord of sixty, who has married a young girl, and the story of this noble lady's intrigue with the hero's villanous friend—the duel which ends in the death of the Lord and his opponent—the retirement of her Ladyship to a convent—are the well-worn materials of romance. Yet in the hand of Raousset-Boulbon even these acquire new interest and appear fresh. The hero's struggle to love when it is his interest to love—the dexterity with which types of French polite

society are introduced and made to serve the moral of the story—the finished portrait of the young Legitimist lady, who renounces the hero in favour of her blood cousin, and returns to her folios and her sombre library:—all are points of excellence in the work, which are heightened by a manly, liberal spirit in the treatment. It would be well for the reading public of France if they had more books of fiction like this ‘Conversion.’ The promise of its pages will add to the regret which the author's premature death has spread through many households.

The History of British Guiana; comprising a General Description of the Colony: a Narrative of some of the Principal Events from the Earliest Period of its Discovery to the Present Time; together with an Account of its Climate, Geology, Staple Products, and Natural History. By Henry G. Dalton, M.D. 2 vols. Longman & Co.

Dr. Dalton's work contains a full account of British Guiana, of its settlements, its plantations, its trade, climate, and natural history. Such a description had not previously been written; and this was a curious fact, considering the importance of the territory and the early date of its intercourse with Europe. We possessed, it is true, the notices of Humboldt, the reports of Sir Robert Schomburgk, and the compilation of Mr. Martin, with a few travellers' sketches and journals; but these were detached and scattered. To civil functionaries, merchants, and planters, a connected view of the colony, of its progress and its resources, was necessary,—and this has been supplied by Dr. Dalton. The book now in our hands is deserving of praise. It is copious, methodical, and full of information. It represents the condition of British Guiana at different stages of its history; it contains records of the successive administrations, with their results impartially compared; and it lays open the stores of natural wealth which exist in that country, and offer inducements to agricultural and commercial enterprise. The writer's political economy, of which we here and there obtain a glimpse, may be based on narrow studies, as some of his historical ideas are evidently derived from tradition,—but his remarks are delivered with as much modesty as candour, and in all his statements there is obvious caution and fidelity.

That portion of Guiana which belongs to Great Britain has been slowly colonized and slightly cultivated, and yet it was once a land of promise to the dreamers of Europe. Adventurers went from Spain, Holland, and England, in search of an ideal El Dorado, a city of gold, and a Silver Lake, beyond its deep savannahs. Many of them perished in those wilds of pathless verdure. Sir Walter Raleigh heard and believed relations “of that mighty, rich, and beautiful empire of Guiana”; and when he visited it himself, saw with eyes still full of illusion the graces of its landscapes and the riches of its soil. The air was ever fresh, the stones in the brooks were precious, the trees glittered with the wings of white, crimson, and carmine birds; and the hills rose like towers of crystal! These visions allured many a band of explorers, who were reconciled by the dazzling phantom to all the perils of that savage realm,—poisoned arrows, deadly reptiles, sickly heats, rains that showered like floods upon the earth, and those innumerable terrors which the imagination always adds to the unknown. However, since that epoch of daring enterprise, the complexion of European ideas has changed. Guiana, which was a radiant paradise, has been viewed as a region of fens and fevers, inhabited by pallid settlers, whose sole hope of life was to gather a rapid fortune on its shores—no less fertile than

pestiferous—and to fly from them while still young enough to regain their wasted strength. Dr. Dalton has a better report to make, for, while admitting several dangerous peculiarities in the climate, he presents the statistics of health and mortality in Guiana in no unfavourable parallel with those of other places of reputed salubrity.

It would, indeed, be unfortunate were any false impressions to turn away the current of enterprise from so valuable a territory. Guiana, with an area of 100,000 square miles, an extended coast line, and several navigable rivers, possesses a rich soil, and produces many rare and coveted articles of trade. These Dr. Dalton describes in their appropriate order, and his account is enhanced in interest by many graphic pictures, sketched in the forests and on the banks of rivers. Guiana, if not the golden Arcadia described by Raleigh, still abounds in the romance of natural beauty. Its vegetation, its birds, its creeping things, are all brilliant and superb—the trees are of vast growth—the moss is deep and soft—even the meaner insects are picturesque in their sylvan swarming-places. They are by no means so, however, when, as Dr. Dalton tells us, a ball-room at Georgetown has to be swept between the dances to clear the floor of beetles!

As to the aborigines of this extraordinary country, the book contains many interesting details. We select for quotation a characteristic description of the *lex talionis* in practice among them. It is a fearful idea:—that of a man condemned to silence until, wandering from path to path, he has overtaken one whom he is destined to murder. When a death has happened in a tribe, and suspicions of foul play are raised, a council is held.—

"A pot is filled with certain leaves, and placed over a fire; when it begins to boil over, they consider that on which side the scum falls first, it points out the quarter from whence the murderer came. A consultation is therefore held, and the place is pointed out, and the individual whose death is to atone for that of the deceased. If he cannot be found, although he will be sought for years, any other members of his family will suffice. One of the nearest relations is charged with the execution of the direful deed. The 'canayi,' or the avenger of blood, forthwith puts on a curiously-wrought cap, takes up his weapons, and pursues his path in search of his victim. From the time of his leaving until his return home he is to abstain from meat, and lives upon what the forest supplies; nor is he allowed to speak with any he may meet on his road. Having made his way to the devoted place, and finding his victim there, he will lurk about for days and weeks till a favourable opportunity shall offer to perpetrate his revenge. If the victim pointed out be a man, he will shoot him through the back; and if he happens to fall dead to the ground, drag the corpse aside, and bury it in a shallow grave. The third night he goes to the grave and presses a pointed stick through the corpse. If on withdrawing the stick he finds blood on the end of it, he tastes the blood in order to ward off any evil effects that might follow from the murder, returning home appeased, and apparently at ease. But if it happens that the wounded individual is able to return to his home, he charges his relations to bury him, after his death, in some place where he cannot be found, and having done so, he expires, not without great pains and fearful imprecations. The reason why the avenger of blood attacks his victim from behind is evident from the circumstance that the Indian is always found armed, at least with a knife. And again, the reason why the victim desires to be buried where he cannot be found, is to punish the murderer for his deed, inasmuch as the belief prevails that if he tastes not of the blood he must perish by madness. If a woman or child be the victim, their death is brought to pass in a different way. The individual is thrown down on the ground, the mouth forced open, and the fangs of a venomous serpent driven through the tongue. Before the poor creature can reach home, the tongue becomes inflamed

and swollen, and she is unable to tell who did the deed, and death is sure to follow."

The book is one of original and various interest, and possesses a general as well as a special importance.

Memoirs of Anne, Duchess of Brittany, Twice Queen of France. By Louisa Stuart Costello. Cash.

A writer in want of a hero is sure to find what he wants in Brittany. Suffolk itself, prolific of worthies as it is said to be by the Author of 'Crewe Rise,' is not near so rich in this respect as that old corner of France which was for so many years a thorn in its side.

Miss Costello has been lucky in her selection of a heroine, and she has told her story briefly, rapidly and gracefully. In the fifteenth century, Francis, the last of the Dukes of Brittany, in some measure resembled the late Duke of Parma,—wickedly neglected his duties, and made a menial his Prime Minister. His daughter and heiress, Anne, was the object of many suitors, but was finally married to two successive Kings of France—Charles the Eighth and Louis the Twelfth. The latter is popularly known to novel readers as the Duke of Orleans, in 'Quentin Durward.'

Anne had been promised to more than one suitor before policy wedded her to Charles the Eighth. That policy overthrew the independence of Brittany, and gave a rich province to France. When the sovereign Duke and sovereign King were at issue, the latter always looked upon Brittany as the door through which the English could, at any time, be most unwelcomely brought into his presence. The acquisition of Brittany therefore was essential to the tranquillity and the glory of France. To secure such acquisition, the sword and saltpetre had destroyed many hundreds of "good stout fellows." At length, the end was attained by marriage which could not be accomplished by war.

But Love and War go hand in hand throughout this stirring record,—and admirable, especially, is the confusion made by Love. Louis the Eleventh compelled Louis of Orleans to marry his plain daughter, Joan, on threat of drowning him if he refused. Poor Joan thus obtained an exceedingly brutal husband, who was very illegally loved by her sister Anne. Now, Anne was Regent of France when the youth, Charles the Eighth, succeeded to the throne. Louis of Orleans liked her little better than he did her sister, his deformed wife; but he very early learned to regard Anne of Brittany. His opposition by arms against the Regent ultimately brought him into a captivity where he was treated by the loving lady whom he despised with an atrocious cruelty, which even the *spretæ injuria formæ* can hardly account for. During five years he was thus closely imprisoned, and as if a dungeon and gyves were not enough, he was made the occupant of an iron cage, with the heaviest of fetters hanging to his bruised limbs. He owed his liberation to a spontaneous act of the young and now independent King; and save in his treatment of his wife, the crooked but straight-principled Joan, he used his liberty to especial good purpose. In his retirement at Blois, he devoted himself to study, refined his mind, and lived like an honest country gentleman. He was still soldier enough to wear his sword ever ready at his country's call, and still courtier enough to appear occasionally at Court, and do homage to the "Queen-Duchess," Anne of Brittany, and her husband, the liege lord whom she had married "against her will." But thereon, and most unexpectedly, a sudden blow on the head of the King, walking heedlessly along,

cost Charles his life; and Louis succeeded not only to the Crown, but to the Queen Dowager. They had been lovers of old, and Miss Costello takes pains to show that they continued so long after he got divorced from Joan by power of a lie, and therewith joined hand and heart with Anne. We fear, however, that this was not the case. However warm their love may have been when both were young, it is a fact that there was much discord between them after they were wedded. We know that their so-called correspondence does display a very respectable amount of warmth of conjugal affection, but then the letters of which it consists are the compositions of the Court poets,—men who make assertions that may be more amusing, but which are as little trustworthy as statistics generally. Those who may be curious on this point we refer to Laurentie's 'History of the Dukes of Orleans.'

Louis,—who, it may be stated by the way, was the first Duke of Orleans who occupied, what so many worthy Dukes of that house have so ardently sighed for, the throne of France,—was doubtless grieved when death robbed him of his consort, Anne of Brittany; but he speedily found comfort in espousing another lady, in whose love-affairs also there had been some confusion. That lady was Mary Tudor, the gentle sister of our Henry the Eighth. She, too, had been promised to marry, and loved but one. Meanwhile, she was given to Louis, who clapped his feeble hands, and uttered an unsavoury oath, in very ecstasy on beholding her. In a few months the worn-out Louis was in his grave, and Mary was free to wed with the man of her heart, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

Of this drama, in which there is assuredly more of love than of war, we proceed to give some fragments of some scenes. Here is Louis in prison visited by Joan.—

"At length it reached the ears of Charles that his cousin was seriously ill in his prison; and the Regent, alarmed at his perseverance in making inquiries, and fearing that her rigour would be harshly commented on by the people, allowed herself to be so far softened, that permission was given to Jeanne to visit her husband in his sickness. Accordingly, she set forth, with a trembling heart, towards the place of his detention; and it is said, that, when she came within sight of the Grosse Tour, she burst into a passion of tears, which she was unable to repress when she was conducted to the dungeon, in which she beheld him pale, worn, and languishing in untended sickness. She exclaimed, on entering, 'Ah, Monsieur! en quel état vous voilà.'—Louis, looking up from his miserable bed, on seeing who it was whose voice had startled his wretched musings, turned away, saying, 'Madam, you have reason to hate me, but leave me in peace!'"

Poor Joan retired to a convent in the neighbourhood, where she sold her jewels in order to furnish her worthless husband "with the necessities which the cruelty of the Regent had denied." Here is a not unskillfully limned portrait of Anne herself.—

"The qualities of her mind and her manners answered entirely to those of her body. She is represented as remarkably eloquent, a natural gift which was early developed in her, for she is said to have always expressed herself with great dignity; she was rapid in perception, had much judgment, was sensible and judicious, and had a peculiarly agreeable address. Her heart was full of warmth and kindness towards those she loved: she was very generous and charitable, frank and truthful, and quite conscious of her duties as a Queen. Her defects were great pride, which resisted control, and prevented her from forgiving with readiness. On one occasion, when injured by the Maréchal de Gié, she carried this feeling to vindictiveness; and this in spite of the magnificent example of her second husband, so peculiarly opposite in this respect. In common with most of the powerful, at her period, she felt the charms of vengeance—a weakness to which Louis XVII. was an exception.

She was strict in her religious duties, even to bigotry, and severe to others; resolute to obstinacy, persistent in her opinions, frequently to an extent which occasioned difficulties in the State. But her good qualities overpowered her faults, for the latter seldom appeared, while the former were in daily evidence. One virtue she possessed that influenced her age and contributed to change the character of the Court, which, in the previous reigns, had fallen into a dangerous laxity of morals, and this was extraordinary correctness of conduct and modesty of demeanour. Her natural purity of mind led her to shun the very appearance of levity in her own actions, and the sight of it in others shocked her so much that she allowed no lady to approach her whose character would not bear the strictest investigation. So renowned, in fact, did her Court become afterwards for the perfection of its morality and correctness of conduct, that to gain a bride from amongst the young ladies who composed the suite of the Queen was the object of ambition with all the nobles of the time, and to be permitted to place their daughters under her eye was the most anxious wish of all the mothers who desired to see them respected and admired."

Anne of Brittany was extremely anxious upon two points,—the union of Austria and France by marriage, and the furtherance of the Romish faith. She failed in both these objects. Such unions as that alluded to have ever been fatal to the contracting parties. Louis the Eighteenth was so firmly convinced of this, that when all the members of the exiled Bourbon family were deploring, in his presence, the annihilation of their hopes by the marriage of Napoleon with Maria-Louise, he gaily asserted that the fruit of such a wedding was hope for the Bourbons. Anne failed to obtain an Austrian prince for the hand of her daughter Claude; who became the wife of Francis the First. The second daughter, Renée, was the famous Protestant Duchess of Ferrara; who will for ever be gratefully remembered as the friend of Calvin and the patroness of Olympia Morata.

Miss Costello's contemporary portraits are well sketched. The slight outline of the renowned Cordelier preacher, Olivier Mailard, conveys much in a few touches. It is a softened portrait, however. Miss Costello perhaps is not aware how he apostrophized the wives of the counsellors who had offended him by wearing embroidery. "You will say to me, probably," he remarked, "we do not paint our faces. Thirty thousand devils fly away with your faces; and you, too, my ladies! You will say to me, perhaps, that 'this embroidery is at least got honestly by the labour of our bodies.' Thirty thousand devils fly away with the labour of your bodies; and you, too, my ladies!" Such was the sound of a pulpit-note from France, when Savonarola was awakening nobler echoes in the pulpits of Italy. But for the record of the times and of their moving accidents, we refer our readers to the most agreeable volume for which we are yet indebted to the pen of Miss Costello.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Knowledge is Power: a View of the Productive Forces of Modern Society, and the Results of Labour, Capital and Skill. By Charles Knight. (Murray.)—In this pleasant work Mr. Knight combines the substance of two former compilations—"The Results of Machinery" and "Capital and Labour." The volume will be of interest to the young. It contains readable and familiar explanations on the subject of industrial progress, and illustrates the effects produced by modern science on the arts and appliances of social life. But as Mr. Knight obviously addresses himself to the "lower forms," we think it was injudicious to digress on points connected with the more abstruse and debatable principles of political economy. Such illustrations as the narratives of Ross Cox, Peter the Wild Boy, the Savage of Avignon, Selkirk and Crusoe, are in keeping with the popular style of the book; but

amusing notes on the hot blast, on the brickfield, on globe-making and shot-foundries, will not prepare the student for disquisitions on the mutual interests, rights and duties of capital and labour, even though the essayist explains that "when two men ride on one horse, one man must ride behind,"—an apophthegm—and an application—worthy of the Author of "Proverbial Philosophy." We can accredit Mr. Knight as a collector of entertaining and instructive varieties on the practical topics of an encyclopædia; but we do not always accept his theories.

Anti-Slavery Recollections. By Sir George Stephen. (Hatchard.)—Sir George Stephen attempts to lighten his memorial of the Abolition Movement by interspersing a few sketches of political life and character. The principal merit he may claim, however, is that of having told a plain story without flattery of himself or others. He was, perhaps, aware that his subject had become tiresome on account of the repetitions and "much speaking" which have been so plentiful of late, and he has kept in mind a suggestion of the Anti-Slavery Society for the guidance of its lecturers:—"Whatever you do, avoid the pathetic!"

An Historical Narrative of the Battle of Wakefield in 1460; with an Account of the Engagement on Wakefield Green in 1643. By George Tys. (Wakefield, Tys.)—This may be found useful as a guide-book. The writer seems to suppose that the "quick" and "merry Wakefield," the town of the jolly "Pinder," has lost its right to be regarded as possessed of a more than ordinary share of "mirth." It may be so; but we do not learn that the cause of its peculiar jollity—the abundance of barley grown and malt manufactured in the neighbourhood—has ceased to exist.

The Frontier Missionary: a Memoir of the Life of the Rev. Jacob Bailey. By William S. Bartlett, A.M.; with a Preface by the Right Rev. George Burgess, D.D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Maine. (Collections of the Protestant Episcopal Historical Society, Vol. II.) (New York, Stanford & Swords.)—Jacob Bailey was born at Rowley, in New England, in 1731. Educated at Harvard, he came, in the spring of 1760, to England, where he received episcopal ordination, and immediately returned to Pownalborough, in Maine, as a missionary of the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. On the rupture between the American colonies and the mother country, Bailey remained loyal. After passing through many troubles, he went to Nova Scotia. There he obtained an appointment from the Propagation Society as Missionary at Annapolis, where he continued until his death in 1808. Such a life offered little that was likely to be attractive to a biographer. But Bailey left behind him voluminous journals and other papers; and from them, with such additional matter as ingenious writers are never at a loss to supply, a goodly volume of more than 350 pages has been compiled. To an English reader, the matter which is of chief interest is the brief account of what Bailey did, and whom he saw, in England in 1760. Landing at Portsmouth, after a quick but stormy—and in many other ways disagreeable—passage of eight-and-twenty days, he travelled to London in what he calls a "stage machine," which was a coach capable of containing six passengers. It was drawn by six horses; and each passenger was strictly limited to fourteen pounds of luggage. Behind the coach was "a large apartment," which would contain seven or eight persons, but was wholly uncovered:—this was the old "basket." On arriving in London, Bailey lodged for a night at "the great Spread Eagle Inn, Gracechurch Street," and afterwards in a family frequented by the American clergy. Going to Lambeth in company with a fellow candidate for ordination, they were conducted to Archbishop Secker with what the young American esteemed "a vast deal of ceremony," through walks, and halls, and chambers, which he pronounces wonderfully grand and spacious. The archbishop received them with his blessing; and after half-an-hour's familiar conversation, sent them to Dr. Nichols, the examining chaplain, with his recommendation. Bishop Zachary Pearce, acting for the Bishop of London, ordained him

and other deacons at Fulham. They were afterwards regaled in the bishop's hall in such sumptuous manner, and with such profusion of dishes and attendants, and such glitter of glass and gold plate, that "many of us could scarce eat a mouthful." Glad to escape from all this grandeur, "paying eleven shillings a piece for their orders," they "drove into the city, and took a dish of tea together." On a day of public fast, Bailey went to Whitfield's "famous tabernacle," near Moorfields. He calculated that not less than 10,000 persons assembled in and about the chapel "to hear the entertaining impertinence of that gentleman." After receiving priest's orders from Terrick, Bishop of Peterborough, Bailey had a final interview of a melancholy kind with Sherlock, Bishop of London, Hoadley's opponent. Bailey describes him as being in a state of the most distressing bodily suffering and infirmity. The only other person of any celebrity with whom Bailey had any communication, was Benjamin Franklin, then living in Craven Street. Bailey dined with him at two o'clock. "We had four ladies at table. They all dined in full dress, without so much as taking their hats from their heads."

The Wonderful Drama of Punch and Judy and their Little Dog Toby. By Papernose Woodensconce, Esq. (Ingram & Co.)—It is said of Cambracérès that nothing amused him more than to stand daily, for an hour, and witness the gambols of *Polichinello*. In like manner, we are told of more than one Italian scholar who in the witticisms of *Pulcinello* found relaxation doubly welcome after severe study. Nay, we know that half the mob on the *Place de la Révolution* turned from seeing the execution of Louis the Sixteenth to witness, with another sort of ecstasy, the decapitation of Punch under a mimic guillotine. These several representations of the wooden wit must have possessed higher merit than the poor hero of Mr. Woodensconce's drama. Montgomery relates that from his boyhood he could never see the person of Punch without a sort of disgust. The Punch in the illustrations of this book must be the counterfeit presentment of Montgomery's old horror. Can there be a public for such a production as this?

Cinderella and the Glass Slipper. Edited and Illustrated with Ten Subjects, designed and etched on Steel by George Cruikshank. (Bogue.)—This is a "moral" reprint of the famous fairy tale. It has been re-written and a great deal of fun added to it, without detracting from its former fascinations. The illustrations are original, and we need only announce the name of Mr. Cruikshank to insure for it an uproarious reception in the nursery.

Grimm's Home Stories. Newly Translated by Matilda Louisa Davis. Illustrated by George Thompson. (Routledge & Co.)—This purports to be a new translation of the Fairy Tales of the Brothers Grimm, but we have met with several of them in a prettier dress elsewhere. Of course many of these stories are old, and some of them, we may add, are commonplace in the extreme. Many of the names are changed, and the tales slightly altered, but the substance is the same. The 'Twelve Brothers' we have seen under another name, and certainly far prettier. We regret exceedingly that in tales of this kind, falsehood, disobedience, cunning and cruelty, should be so openly allowed in the heroes and heroines—but suppose we must receive these old fragments from the Northern imagination without a protest.

The Kaleidoscope; or, Worldly Conformity. With an Introduction by the Rev. Edward K. Elliot, Rector of Broadwater. (Nisbet & Co.)—The 'Kaleidoscope' is an excellent book, suited to big boys and girls:—it is a sketch of the home circle of a clergyman's family, where the children are ruled with firmness and kindness combined. The teaching is gentle and winning, and we feel assured that its lessons will be instructive.

Augustin, the Happy Child. From the French of Madame Clara Monerod. (Edinburgh, Constable & Co.)—This translation of the pretty tale of Madame Monerod is instructive and useful for inculcating a desire for occupation in the young,—showing the pleasure and contentment to

be derived from industrious habits. The hero of the story is a benevolent and truthful child, who is enabled to be of service to others through the spirit of industry which pervades all his motions.

Familiar Fables, in Easy Language, suited to the Juvenile Mind. By Miss Corner. The Illustrations by Alfred Crowquill and James Northcote, Esq. (Dean & Son.)—This is a simple and amusing edition of *Æsop's Fables*, particularly suited to the understanding of the little people for whom it is designed.

The Little Play of Mother Goose. Edited by Miss Corner. Illustrated by Harrison Weir. (Dean & Son.)—The old, old fairy tale of 'Mother Goose' is here dramatized for juvenile performers. The verse is simple, and could be easily committed to memory by such youthful amateurs as may be desirous of figuring in a fire-side play. There are plenty of directions, so that the nursery actors could manage to get up a performance without the assistance of a stage-manager.

Achilles—[*Achill*]. By P. W. Forchhammer. (Kiel, Akademische Buchhandlung; London, Nutt.)—In a series of semi-popular lectures, M. Forchhammer endeavours to prove that the *Iliad* is a physical allegory, setting forth the struggles that take place on the Troad, between the forces that threaten to overflow the plain and the forces that have an opposite tendency. Achilles is the river that overflows its banks, Hector is the river that keeps within bounds. The theory is worked out with a great deal of care and acuteness; though perhaps a desire to be popular has rendered the author less interesting than he would have been had he adhered to a course of dry learning. He shrinks from all appearance of exclusively addressing the classically erudite, avoids Greek characters, administers his etymology in homœopathic doses, and by this cautious mode of procedure mainly appeals to the classes who must of necessity be totally indifferent to the subject of his investigations. Had he bestowed upon the study of modern human nature the labour he has expended upon the geography of Troy and its neighbourhood, he would have found out that, beyond the sphere of special antiquaries, few persons will feel their hearts beat high at the announcement that the swift-footed son of Thetis turns out to be nothing more than an—overflow. Such sports belong to the learned world only, and cannot be conducted in too learned a tone. However, setting aside all considerations of M. Forchhammer's audience, let us endeavour to give a notion of the reasoning by which he makes out his theory. The pedigree of Achilles begins with the river Asopus, whose daughter, *Ægina*, was carried off by the eagle of Zeus. The father followed, but the thunderbolt of the divine seducer hurled him back to his original bed. Now who can be the daughter of a river except an exhalation? The abduction of *Ægina* is no more than the ascension of a river-mist into the air. Old Asopus goes after her,—that is to say, the river continues its exhalations till the bed is nearly cleared. In the meanwhile, heavy clouds are formed, and these discharge themselves, not without the accompaniment of lightning. The exhalation has turned to rain, and Asopus goes home again. To proceed:—the son of Zeus and *Ægina* was *Æacus*, a sort of rainy god, or Jupiter Pluvius, as we learn from the very respectable authority of Pausanias (ii. 29, 8), who tells us that in a time of drought the consultation of *Æacus* was especially recommended by the Delphic oracle. *Æacus* married *Endeis*, the nymph of the spring,—that is to say, the rain-water combined with the spring-water, and the stream which had hitherto flowed quietly was converted into a muddy torrent. Such a torrent, wherever found, is a *Peleeus*; and the difficulty which the turbid waters find in mingling with the sea in certain localities is symbolized by the coyness of Thetis when *Peleeus* sued for her hand. When, through the influence of the wind, the sea is impelled against the river, while the river increases in violence, an overflow ensues; in other words, Achilles is born unto *Peleeus* and Thetis. Such a phenomenon takes place at the mouth of the Sperchius in Thessaly, the reputed birthplace of the hero:—such a phenomenon also takes place at the mouth of the Simois, the scene of his glory.

We have said quite enough to show the purport and principle of M. Forchhammer's theory; which is an ingenious specimen of the cosmic manner of interpreting ancient fables. As the nature of the Troad has much to do with the exploits of the heroic "overflow," a map, which is minutely explained, accompanies the little work.

Relating to special topics and classes, we have a revised edition of Mr. G. Hume's *Waifs of Womanhood: a Plea for "Unfortunates,"* written in a kindly and sanguine spirit—A tale, in rhyme, by H. H. H., of Birmingham, called *The Children of the Street*, conceived in an equally tender vein; but sadly weak, though not so hopelessly ridiculous as *Dress and Needle Women: in Dogmatic Doggerel*, by Peter Pink, who affects sarcasm and pathos, but limps in every line.—The Trustees of the Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind have published their *Twenty-second Annual Report*, conveying some information to the charitable.—On the collateral subject of medicine, we may enumerate *The Piratical Specific: a New and Infallible Mode of Treatment for the Asiatic Cholera*, by Dr. F. Wilson,—a paper on the *Climate of Madeira*, by J. M. Bloxam,—and *Unsoundness of Mind in reference to Criminal Acts*, by T. C. Bucknill, who adds law and metaphysics to medicine.—*The New Theory of the Origin of Gold*, by S. Davis,—*Suggestions in regard to the Rate of Interest on Landed Securities*, by W. T. Thomson,—*Observations and Suggestions on the Sale of Land in Ireland: Suggestions for a Simple Method of Decimal Notation and Currency*, by J. Alexander,—and *A Paper on Partnerships with Limited Liability*, are more or less of a special character;—while Mr. A. Hayward's *Facts and Proofs against Calumnies and Conjectures*, and the Rev. R. W. Morgan's *Correspondence and Statement of Facts* are entirely of a personal nature.—Of a personal nature, also, is Mrs. Pullan's *Maternal Counsels to a Daughter*, a volume which, after dealing largely in commonplace which are either trite or obsolete, winds up with a recommendation of the authoress's Training Institution.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Alison's (Sir A.) Life of Duke of Marlborough, 3rd edit. 2 vols. 30s.
Ainslie's (J. S.) First Latin Vocabulary, 12mo. 1s. 6d. cl.
Bell's Poets, Vol. 14, 'Thomson's Poetical Works, Vol. 1,' 2s. 6d.
Bentley's Monthly Vol. 'Jesse's Court of England, Vol. 2,' 6s. cl.
Lille Teaching, Preface by Rev. W. B. Mackenzie, new edit. 7s. cl.
John's British Classics, 'Æsop's Fables,' 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
John's Classical Library, 'Suetonius's Twelve Cæsars,' 12mo. 5s.
John's Eccles. Lib. 'Pseudo-Judeus's Works, by Yonge, Vol. 3,' 5s.
John's Illustrated Library, 'Robinson Crusoe's Adventures,' 5s.
John's Scientific Library, 'Hunt's Elementary Physics,' 12mo. 5s.
John's Standard Library, 'Goud's Arabs in Spain, Vol. 2,' 3s. 6d.
Journ's (Dr.) Night of Weeping, new edit. 18mo. 2s. cl.
Journ's (J.) Treatise on Ship Propeller, 2nd edit. 4to. 38s. cl.
Cousins (The), a Tale, 12mo. 5s. cl.
Cunningham's (Dr.) Book of Genesis, new edit. 12mo. 5s. cl.
Cunningham's (Dr.) God in the World, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Cunningham's (Dr.) A Word in Season, 2nd edit. 12mo. 2s. cl.
Darby's (Miss) Lays of Love and Heroism, 18mo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Fanny Feud, by Adam Horwolk, 12mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Ferguson's Grammatical Exercises on Attic Greek, 12mo. 3s. 6d.
Forster's Pocket Peasage of Great Britain and Ireland, 1825, 6s. cl.
Francis's (J.) Chronicle, &c. of Stock Exchange, new edit. 16s. 6d.
Gibbon's (W.) History of Rome, 12mo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Gibbon's (J.) Memoirs of the Brave, 32mo. 2s. 6d.
Grace All-Sufficient, 1c. 2s. 6d. cl.; 32mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Henderson's (Capt.) Excursions in New South Wales, 2nd edit. 21s.
Household Words, Vol. 10, 5s. 6d. cl.
Hughes's (E.) Outlines of Physical Geography, 3rd edit. 2s. 6d. cl.
Hughes's (E.) Reading Lessons, 12mo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Le Brethon's Guide to French Language, 11 ed., by Sandier, 10s. 6d.
Le Brethon's Key to French Exercises, new edit. 7s. 6d. cl.
Manual of Painting, Water Colours, 18mo. 14s. 6d.
Marsden's History of Christian Churches and Sects, Part 3, 3s. 6d.
Ministering Children, new edit. 12mo. 5s. 6d.
Mintosh's Practical Gardening, royal 8vo. 37s. 6d. half-bd.
Mountains and Moheils, by Frank Marriott, illust. 8vo. 21s. cl.
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CORRECTION OF THE COMPASS IN IRON SHIPS.

An accidental delay in the receipt of authentic information, combined with other circumstances, has made my reply to Dr. Scoresby's papers in the *Athenæum* of the 9th of December and the 16th of December much later than I could have wished. I propose in this paper to follow the same order as in my communication to the *Athenæum* of the 28th

of October, and shall endeavour to arrange, under the same heads, the whole of the remarks which I have now to make on the general subject, as well as the special notices which Dr. Scoresby's papers seem to require.

I deem it not unimportant again to call attention to my Memoir published sixteen years ago. The circumstance that the possible failings in the practical application of my theory of correction were indicated by me in the first paper which I published on the subject is, I should conceive, a sufficient guarantee of my willingness to contemplate the question on more sides than one, without what Dr. Scoresby denominates (with greater force of expression than I had expected to find in his writings) "preconceptions of theory or the prejudicing influence of particular personal views." The circumstance that these possibilities of failure were published in such a work as the *Philosophical Transactions* almost necessarily argues that they must have undergone some consideration from other persons as well as from myself. Remarkable then that, to the best of my knowledge, no cause of failure has since been hinted at by Dr. Scoresby or others which was not clearly pointed out there (however much we may differ in the relative degree of importance which we attach to these causes of possible failure), I shall advert now to a matter mentioned in my paper of 1839,—to which I shall have occasion to refer in a subsequent part of this communication, but which was not required in my article in the *Athenæum* of the 28th of October.

The basis of any satisfactory theory on the disturbing forces of iron ships must be a careful investigation of the effects of transient induced magnetism. Such an investigation occupies a large part of my Memoir of 1839. I have there shown that the effect of the transient induced magnetism on the compass may be represented in all cases by two terms, of which one is exactly similar to that resulting from the disturbance produced by permanent magnetism, and the other is exactly similar to that produced by a mass of soft iron at the same level as the compass; but that the former of these two terms becomes zero when the whole mass, whose induced magnetism is investigated, is at the same level as the compass. In an algebraical form, the disturbing force will be represented by a $\sin A + b \sin 2A$ (A being the azimuth of the ship's head), where a vanishes when the general mass is at the same level as the compass. The term $\sin A$ is of the same force as that produced by a permanent magnet, and therefore cannot be separated, in the observations for correcting the compass, from the effects of sub-permanent magnetism; the term $b \sin 2A$ is neutralized by the soft iron which correctors are in the habit of applying. But though the term $\sin A$ cannot be distinguished, at the port where the correction is effected, or at any other place separately considered, from the effect of a permanent magnet, yet on changing the locality its co-efficient changes its magnitude and even its sign. It is desirable, therefore, to have means of ascertaining its magnitude; and I gave full instructions for doing this, founded on observations to be made in different magnetic latitudes. But as, in the first instance, the correction of the compass must be effected in a British port, it was desirable to form an *a priori* conjecture on the magnitude of the co-efficient a . I conjectured that it would be so small that it might be neglected (the curious reader may find my reasons in the *Philosophical Transactions*, 1839); but I continued to indicate it as a matter for examination.

I am now inclined to think that my estimate of the possible magnitude of this term was too low. There is abundant evidence that in many cases it is practically insensible; but there is also evidence which tends to show that in other cases it is large. I shall advert to these instances in a subsequent part of this paper.

II. I trust that nothing in my paper of the 28th of October can be interpreted as implying that my obligations to Dr. Scoresby, for his earlier as well as for his later experimental investigations, are not of the gravest kind. But, being generally acquainted with Dr. Scoresby's experiments on iron

bars, I was totally unprepared by them for the intensity of magnetism which I found in wrought-iron plates as they came to my hands. In regard to my preference of the term "sub-permanent" to "retentive," I can only refer to the reasons, grammatical and physical, which I explained in my paper of the 28th of October, and which appear to me to be untouched by Dr. Scoresby's subsequent remarks.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging that a conjectural suggestion of mine, on the possible connexion between the polar direction of the magnetism of iron plates, and the direction in which they were rolled, appears to have been completely negatived by later experiments of Dr. Scoresby's.

III. In regard to the connexion between Dr. Scoresby's late experiments, and the action of the forces to which iron ships are practically subject, the matter has been left in some obscurity by the remarks in Dr. Scoresby's last paper; and some care on my part will be necessary to place it in what I consider the proper light. That I may treat it in an orderly way, I will advert separately to the three actions which (I believe in agreement with Dr. Scoresby) I consider as the only ones to which an iron ship is subject. They are:—

1. The tremors produced by the steam-engines, paddles and screws, in steam-ships.

2. The strains of extension.

3. The impulses of the sea-waves.

1. If the reader will refer to the *Athenæum* of October 28, 1854, page 1304, col. 2, l. 46, he will see that I have recognized the tremor produced by engine power as very likely to produce magnetic disturbance. In screw-steamers it will probably be worse than in other vessels, because the parts affected by the tremor are so near to the steering-compass.

2. In the same place, line 42, I have alluded to the possible importance of the strains of extension. In passing over a steep wave, every iron plank in a ship's upper works is subject to a great extensile force. But I am not aware that any experiments have been published which bear upon the magnetic effects of this force. I, for one, should be grateful to Dr. Scoresby if he could be prevailed on to institute experiments upon this matter.

3. My remarks upon the inability of the impulses of the sea-waves to produce the magnetic effects which Dr. Scoresby illustrated by blows with a hammer or mallet, have been so completely misunderstood by Dr. Scoresby as to have led me to imagine that I must have expressed myself in a way at least fairly liable to misinterpretation. On reference to my paper in the *Athenæum*, page 1304, col. 3, l. 33, &c., I see no such faulty expression. Dr. Scoresby has said that I "understate, and that in a measure that surprises one, the effective violence of the waves." And he conducts his argument as if everything depended on the violence of the waves; and as if I disputed the possibility of their producing a magnetic effect by denying the violence of the waves. I have done no such thing. I have conceded the existence of heavy water-pressure, and will with pleasure multiply it tenfold, if any point of explanation can be so gained. But I cannot imagine how it has happened that Dr. Scoresby, who has cited my very words, has not perceived that my argument is, that the action of this water-pressure is not effective because a condition is omitted which I regard as "essential, that the blow be of the nature of impact, occupying a very small fraction of a second of time." This condition assuredly does not hold in the impulses of the sea.

As the matter has presented itself to Dr. Scoresby's mind with some degree of obscurity, I will go a little further into it. I will say, then, that I do not think it possible for any one to read Dr. Scoresby's original experiments without deriving from them the impression, that the increased susceptibility of soft iron to magnetic change depends entirely upon what I may call the *jar* or *molecular tremor* produced by blows. It did not appear necessary that the momentum impressed should be great; but it did appear necessary that the momentum should be destroyed by the resistance of

the iron in a very minute time; that the blow should be not a *soft* blow, but a *sharp* one. What limits may be assigned to the duration of time, it may be difficult to say:—the only numerical computation which I am able to give is based upon one of Dr. Scoresby's early experiments. Dr. Scoresby found that when a certain iron bar was dropped endways from the height of three feet upon a stone floor, powerful magnetism was developed in it:—when the same bar was dropped from the same height upon a floor covered with carpet, the magnetism was scarcely sensible. When the bar fell on the stone, the momentum was destroyed while the bar moved through a small space, say $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch. When the bar fell on the carpet, the momentum was destroyed while the bar moved through the space represented by the yielding of the carpet, say $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch. In the former case, the momentum of the blow was destroyed in about $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second of time, and much magnetism was produced. In the latter case, the momentum was destroyed in about $\frac{1}{40}$ of a second of time, and very little magnetism was produced. Without restricting ourselves very closely to the numbers thus found, we may perhaps conclude that there is little probability of a change in the magnetic state if the destruction of the momentum occupies more than $\frac{1}{100}$ of a second of time.

It is not necessary to employ many words in proving that such a condition cannot be secured for the impulse of water. It is impossible so to concentrate its action on a limited surface, and so to unite the momenta of all its particles into one momentum, that its force will resemble that produced by the impact of a piece of metal. However great may be the pressure to which it rises in a second or two, it will be at first a soft-spreading, washy impulse. I do not conceive that the shock of very many tons of water can produce the same magnetic effect on a plate of iron as a rap with a 2-lb. iron hammer.

Dr. Scoresby alludes to waves rolling with a velocity of 20 or 30 miles an hour. Perhaps it may not be amiss to inform some of your readers that this does not necessarily imply any great velocity of the water itself (whose motion may be exceedingly small).—it merely means that if a ship whose length is 180 feet is lying across the ridge of the wave, the elevation of the ship's head will follow that of her stern by four seconds of time. Dr. Scoresby also remarks that naval readers, forgetting probably the "amenities" to which he had previously alluded, will "smile" at the mechanical limitation of the action of waves, &c. Yet landmen are sometimes not without experience of these matters. I have myself more than once passed through gales of several days' duration, as heavy as usually prevail near our coasts (I speak after reference to registered pressures of the wind), on one occasion with injury to the ship's bulwarks,—and I have been able to contemplate the general action of the seas; and my persuasion is, that those impulses and motions which are, as regards the frame of a ship, so sudden and so straining, are, nevertheless, as regards the individual plates of iron composing the ship, so very slow in proportion to the rapidity of action required for magnetic change, that a very small magnetic effect will be produced. I can well imagine that a broken sea concentrated under the hollow bows of the Great Britain would produce there a very great rending force,—and I think that in that case there would be an unusual probability of magnetic disturbance,—but even there I am by no means certain that such an effect would follow.

To recapitulate, then, my opinion on the connexion between the results of experiment and the changes to be anticipated in iron ships: I think the tremulous action of steam-engines likely to produce a sensible effect, especially in screw steamers,—but in any case I should expect it to be slow. I attach little importance to the direct action of the waves. I am very desirous of knowing the effect (in experiment) of forces of extension, which I think not unlikely to produce (in practice) the greatest effect of all.

I have not specially alluded to the flexure of the iron plates, because I suppose it practically to have

no application, and because Dr. Scoresby apparently attaches no importance to it.

IV. Far more important, however, to the general reader, is the question as to the changes which really have been observed. And here I must say that, while some broad facts of change are well established, the imperfection and want of precision in the evidence of specialities is such as to throw great obscurity over the causes and laws of the whole. I will first advert to the asserted sudden changes of large amount,—and I will then state the evidence for other changes, as far as is known to me.

I must commence with objecting to such reasoning as that which Dr. Scoresby has founded on the comparison of the magnetic state of the Elizabeth Harrison, as on the stocks, with that of the Imperator, as afloat and fitted for sea. From the difference between the magnetic state of one ship before she is launched, and that of another after she is launched, Dr. Scoresby infers the effect of launching and fitting-up. Such an argument would not be admissible in any other science, and appears to be specially unsuited to this, where the capricious differences in the state of different ships are matters of daily observation. It is greatly to be hoped that Dr. Scoresby may have had an opportunity of examining the Elizabeth Harrison afloat.

On coming to the alleged testimony to sudden changes in the magnetism of finished ships, not referable to the class of changes in rounding headlands (to which Dr. Scoresby has elsewhere called attention), I am struck with the extreme meagreness of the evidence. The whole that could be produced by an active inquirer whose thoughts have long been turned in that direction is the following:—

1. The Ripon, in passing Cape Finisterre, underwent a sudden change in her magnetism, in consequence of which she made Ushant on the port bow instead of the starboard bow. Dr. Scoresby appears to regard this as an important instance: it is twice cited, and once with a note of admiration. And what does the reader suppose to be the amount of change? In a run of between 300 and 400 miles, the vessel was 15 miles out of her course. That is, the change in the compass was between two and three degrees. No one, surely, can compare this with the alleged change in the Tayleur. In all probability it was one of the "headland" changes; the result, doubtless, of a change (of slow growth I imagine,) which made the correction faulty, with different faults on different courses; and therefore not to be passed over as an insignificant matter; but still having no bearing whatever on the asserted change in the Tayleur.

2. The Ottawa was struck by a sea which caused a "remarkable change" in her compass. There is mention of a "previous description" of a change amounting to two points. I cannot infer with certainty from Dr. Scoresby's phraseology whether these refer to the same change or not. If they refer to different changes, they imply a habit of change in that ship which certainly it does not share with iron ships in general, and which would seem to imply that the change is due to some other cause. If they refer to the same change, the incident deserves the most careful inquiry, for it is the only one yet adduced which appears to bear on the case of the Tayleur.

Thus ends the evidence on sudden changes collected by Dr. Scoresby. For myself, I may state that I have made inquiries tending to elicit the facts of this class that might be detected in the examination of many hundred iron ships, which probably have made several thousand voyages. In one solitary instance I have mention of change. I am informed that the Pampero, when new, having made a short experimental trip up and down the Mersey, her compasses were disturbed six degrees. The only objection to this instance is, that if it prove anything it seems to prove too much. Even Dr. Scoresby, I believe, has not suspected that a finished ship would have her magnetism changed to this extent by a quiet run of so little length in perfectly smooth water.

The impression which these instances have left on my mind is nearly as before: that nothing

short of the most complete and irresistible evidence can establish such a change as that which has been asserted in the case of the Tayleur.

I shall now give a report on some of the information applying to slower changes, which I have received from persons engaged in the correction of the compasses in iron ships. It has been given by the heads of two firms whom I shall denominate A. and B. I regret much that I do not feel myself at liberty, in a discussion undertaken by myself on a matter of public interest, to publish the names of these parties. I shall content myself with saying that each has corrected several hundred ships,—that I have had many years' distant acquaintance with both,—that I have remarked the orderly and business-like way in which the observations of A. are drawn up,—that I have long known the skill and intelligence of B,—and that I present these reports to the public, on my judgment, as worthy of their confidence. I shall give the words or the substance of the answers, as appears best.

Question 1 related to the number of ships.—I shall only state here, that about one iron ship in seven is a sailing-ship; the others are steamships.

In reply to Question 2, on the state of the compasses in ships that have not been re-swung,—

A. When ships have not been re-swung, it is generally presumed that they do not need it. In a few cases, commanders have known the amount of any trifling alteration of their errors, and have allowed for it. But in nine cases out of ten, although vessels have been adjusted with magnets two, three, and four years, the captains have assured me that their compasses were quite correct. All the large screw-steamers belonging to the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, which have made voyages to Australia, and home round Cape Horn, and to India and back, had their compasses adjusted when first built, and have not been re-swung since because they have not required it. It is believed that the reason for our not being called on to re-swing others is because they have not required it.

B. If any change takes place of a serious nature, I am always informed of it. When no application is made, the correction is to be considered satisfactory; and if time were given I could produce scores of testimonials for the accuracy and permanency of the adjustment.

In reply to Question 3, on the state of the compasses in vessels which have been re-swung,—

A. I have re-swung two steamers and three sailing-vessels. The Sydney and Australian have been re-swung after every voyage, there having been some slight alterations on board. [The errors, nevertheless, are very small.] The sailing-vessels have been re-swung from the same cause. The Typhoon reports that the deviations given, both on standard and adjusted compasses, were of no use after 12° south,—the greatest disturbance taking place off the Cape of Good Hope, and the errors increasing to the eastward on the courses. She is to be re-swung immediately. [She has been re-swung, and the tables of errors have been sent to me; the largest error of the compass as formerly corrected is now 4°. This is a very instructive instance.]

B. I have re-swung not six sailing-ships, and few paddle-wheel steamers, the adjustment remaining very permanent, and the error in many instances not amounting to half-a-point,—similar, in fact, to those reported in the majority of instances of wood-built ships. But with screw-steamers I have found an error of 19° in a voyage to the Mediterranean and back. After re-adjustment, they have become perfect, and have remained so for a voyage or two, and another change has taken place, but not to so great an extent; as in all iron ships the adjustment becomes more perfect as the ship becomes older.

In answer to Questions 4 and 5, relating to the record of the errors found on re-swinging,—

A. I always keep copies of the Deviation Papers. [Specimens were sent.] But as we have had no occasion to re-swing vessels, except where the iron had been altered, they convey no decisive information. [The largest error in one appears to be

about 8°, in a second about 6°, and in a third scarcely sensible.]

B. I do not usually keep notes of the errors found on re-swinging, as the errors are rarely large; and the solitary instances are well remembered. The average is under 5°. The greatest that I have known is 19°.

In answer to Question 6, relating to the time in which the errors had grown up,—

A. I can give no information.

B. I have seen a change to the amount of 6° produced in a short experimental trip (the Pampero, mentioned above), and in another vessel (the Nubia) built by the same builder in the same position, no change whatever occurred, even after making two voyages to Alexandria. [The report of the Captain was inclosed to me; it is perfectly satisfactory.]

In answer to Question 7, relating to the class of vessels in which the principal changes are found,—

A. We have not remarked any general difference.

B. The greatest changes are in screw-steamers.

In answer to Question 8, Have any of the ships been re-swung more than once?

A. Very few, except where alterations have been made, as by mounting new screws or new ironwork near the compasses. The greatest errors have been from 5° to 8°. [Papers were sent to me.]

B. In many instances, ships have been re-swung without discovering any change; and the faults alleged must have arisen from imperfect steerage, bad navigation, or currents, for the very same vessels, having different commanders, have been found by them to be faultless. One instance I will give:—A screw-steamer, from the Mediterranean for Liverpool, found herself in the Bristol Channel. On her arrival here, great complaint was made of the compasses. I re-swung the ship in the presence of a new master, whom I requested to take the bearings with me, in order that he and the Company might be convinced of the accuracy or inaccuracy of the compasses. They were found perfect, and have remained so ever since.

Question 9 related to the number of long-voyage ships.—They appear to be about one-sixth of the whole.

Question 10, Can you give any particulars on the changes of their compasses?

A. In some instances both adjusted and unadjusted compasses were useless in southern latitudes, it being necessary to take azimuths to steer the ships with any degree of accuracy; but on returning north, the compasses have returned to what they were. [Allusion has already been made to the Typhoon.] In other instances they are quite correct throughout. The captain of the Guanahara, after stating that he had made Madeira, St. Vincent, Bahia and Rio, in the night, without an error of a mile, says: "After crossing the Equator, I paid strict attention to the compasses, and found not the slightest deviation on them. On my arrival at Rio, I swung the steamer, and found the deviation to be the same as when the compasses were adjusted in the East India Docks." The captain of the Argo says: "I have found the compasses perfectly true, the same in the southern as in the northern hemisphere." The captain of the Lady Jocelyn: "The greatest deviation was after rounding the Cape; it amounted to from half-a-point to a point—the error was retained on that course ever since."

B. The reports on their changes are conflicting. In some instances, the compasses remained perfect even in passing round Cape Horn and the Cape of Good Hope. In others, statements are made that the errors are enormous (which I have likewise heard of in wood-built ships). I do believe there are instances where changes have taken place, but I do not doubt that there has been gross exaggeration. It is very remarkable that nearly all the iron sailing-ships that I have adjusted have never been re-adjusted.

Question 11, Have you ever known any instances of sudden change occurring in one or two days?

A. Never. Some years ago, a vessel returned with the poles of her compass needles reversed

after a thunder-storm. [This, it is evident, has no relation to the correction of the compass.] The shortest period that we have known any change to occur in is from two to three years, and then the error never exceeded a few degrees.

B. The Pampero above mentioned is the only one that I have known. I believe that when changes do occur they come on very slowly.

Question 12 related to the construction of the correcting magnets.—The answers prove that great care is bestowed upon them.

Question 13 related to the measures taken for preserving and registering the powers of the magnets. The following remark occurs incidentally:—

B. In most cases, on re-swinging, the magnets require placing at a greater distance from the compass.

Question 14. Can you give any other information?

A. Reports from the southern-going vessels are not so generally satisfactory as from ships employed in northern voyages; and where a standard compass can be erected in a neutral part of the ship or near it, it ought always to be done. We find greater difficulty in making the adjustments of iron-beam vessels than where the beams are of wood. In the former case, we have found errors existing on the intermediate points, in magnitude from 7° to 15°, although the cardinal points have been correct. In vessels with wooden beams, the errors are more uniform, and the compasses when adjusted have no errors left on any point exceeding 3°. In some cases where compasses have been reported inefficient, the mischief has arisen from the compasses themselves being out of repair, few owners or captains being aware of the destructive action of the screw.

B. In a report that I sent to you about twelve months ago, I alluded to a peculiarity incidental to screws. The vibration, unless counteracted, has a tendency to produce irregular oscillation.

—I intend keeping a register of the directions in which ships are built, of their builders, and of other peculiarities in their construction. I am convinced that a great deal depends upon the peculiarity of building.

Thus terminates the evidence of my correspondents; and I am confident that few persons who read it carefully will share in the alarmist doctrines of Dr. Scoresby. At the same time, there are matters in it which require grave consideration.

One general law seems to apply to ships going into the southern hemisphere, that, on returning to England, their compasses are (with very trifling errors) as correct as when they left England. But the state of their compasses in the southern hemisphere varies greatly. Some are perfectly correct, others are very erroneous. This is evident from the instances given above, as well as from others cited by Dr. Scoresby (some of which were previously known to me).

I do not imagine that in any of these cases the sub-permanent magnetism has undergone any particular change. I think it far more probable that the error arises from transient induced magnetism, acting in the manner described in Section I. of this paper. Though the original theory was correct, the application of it has been incorrect, from throwing the correction exclusively on magnets, and not introducing also the action of a mass of soft iron below the level of the compass. The practical method of curing this fault, as far as it can be done, shall be considered in the next section.

V. In my communication of October 28, I adverted to a plan then occupying my thoughts, for giving the means of changing the power of the correcting magnets. Since constructing my model, I have learnt that an artist, favourably known to me in reference to the correction of ships' compasses, had devised for the very same purpose a plan somewhat different from my own in form, though essentially equivalent in effect. As I can have no doubt of the superiority which this gentleman's practical experience must give to his form of the apparatus, and presume that the essential points of movement and registration are secured, I at once withdraw my own. But I will describe the general

features of both, and the way in which I should propose to use either.

The nature of the construction is this:—It enables the captain to alter the positions of the magnets (so as to alter their powers), and to register their places. And I propose to use this in conjunction with an elevated standard compass. This elevated compass is not to be used for ordinary reference (as I understand Dr. Scoresby to propose), but on rare occasions and at very favourable times, for the adjustment of the steering compass. It may, therefore, be as high as the mizen top-gallant mast. Steering by signal for a short time in the cardinal directions as indicated by this upper compass, the captain below will be able so to shift the magnets as to make the steering compass sensibly correct, and so to record their position as to be able to bring to England a true register of the state of the ship's magnetism at that time.

Suppose now that it is found, when a ship goes far south, that one position of the magnets is necessary, —and that when she returns to England another is required, nearly the same as at starting. The intelligent artist will be able to conjecture with great accuracy the position in which the magnets ought to be placed, in order to produce pure counteraction of the sub-permanent magnetism, —the same position, namely, as that which without other aid would produce perfect correction at the magnetic equator. Placing them in this position, all remaining errors ought then to be corrected by masses of soft iron, in the way which I have explained in the *Phil. Trans.*, 1839, —and then I expect that the correction would be found sensibly perfect in all latitudes, north and south. The freedom of adjustment of the magnets ought, however, still to be left.

In reference to the general subject, I have only further to remark that, while I trust that the results of careful observations on ships' compasses will from time to time be given to the public, I trust also that they will be subjected to such discussion (under the direction of competent mathematicians) as will serve to elicit from them the fundamental physical facts. The exhibition of columns of figures, such as those in Capt. Johnson's book, to which I alluded in my paper of October 28, is not simply useless: it is mischievous. It seems to show complexity and confusion, and tends to disseminate alarm; whereas, if properly treated, the same numbers would show simplicity and order, and would give the firmest ground for perfect confidence.

I must not omit here to acknowledge a courteous letter by Capt. FitzRoy in the *Athenæum* of Nov. 11. I believe that all the points to which it alludes have received notice in the remarks above, with the exception of one on the possible effect of the proximity of a needle-pole to the magnets, produced by the heeling of the ship. This effect is not necessarily injurious. The action of the magnets in directing the needle is a composite action, —the magnets act upon both poles of the needle, and the two effects (as directing the needle) are added together, —and the effect of a little inclination of the needle is, that the action on one pole is increased, and the action on the other pole is diminished; and the sum, or directive force, is nearly unaltered.

I have now gone so fully into this subject, that it is not probable that I can have anything to add of material interest to the public; and I now, therefore, terminate my part in this discussion.

G. B. AIRY.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, Jan. 29.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

A very remarkable calculating machine has lately arrived in London, which not only calculates series with four differences up to fifteen ciphers, but at the same time prints the results on tables up to eight ciphers. The machine has been constructed by M. Scheutz, of Stockholm, who has devoted eighteen years to the undertaking. It has received the approbation of the Swedish Academy of Sciences, who, in a report on its performance, say: —"This machine can produce a more complete collection of logarithms than any at present exist-

ing; the completeness, exactitude, and cheapness of which are guarantees for the demand of these tables over all others of the same kind calculated and made in the old way."—A Committee has been appointed by the Council of the Royal Society to examine the machine and report on its powers and performances.

Mr. Howitt writes again on the deeply-interesting subject of our copyright relations with Australia.—

London, Jan. 29.

It would be a very false security into which authors and publishers here would be lulled, if they received the impression which Mr. Robertson's letter in the *Athenæum* of Saturday last is calculated to convey. Mr. Robertson informs us quite correctly of certain correspondence between the English Custom House and that of Sydney, which took place at the commencement of last year, and assures us, on the faith of this, that "it will be seen that, in New South Wales, the Imperial Copyright Law will in future be strictly enforced." I may inform Mr. Robertson that, in August last, I paid a visit to Sydney, and that the law was then by no means strictly enforced there. Whatever may be done as it regards direct mercantile consignments of books, I will not undertake to say,—but while all passengers are allowed to come and go without the sight of a Custom-House officer, books can be introduced to any extent. And I can assure him that no such inspection did take place; and that, moreover, there were plenty of such reprints for sale at Sydney. Nay, were it necessary as a proof of the fact, I would undertake to introduce any quantity of such reprints in the most direct and open manner, into any of the ports of those colonies. If it depended on the London Custom House, the matter would soon be settled one way or the other. I have, as I have recently had occasion to observe, the officers discharge their duty in the most strict and laudable manner. Every package of passengers' luggage is opened; the title pages of all books are carefully examined, and all foreign piracies of English books inexorably confiscated. But I will venture to say, with Mr. Pecksniff, as it regards the colonies, that "if England expects every man to do his duty in this case, England is a most sanguine country, and will undoubtedly be deceived." Mr. Robertson tells us that a leading bookseller of Melbourne replied to the leading newspaper, advocating the rights of English publishers, —and in his reply observed, that "it was useless, and worse than useless, to recommend the breaking of the law." True; and two most able and pertinent letters the highly respectable bookseller in question inserted in the *Argus* in defence of the law. But when would Mr. Robertson say, I dare to show him that this very bookseller, in common with his brother booksellers, was himself at the very time breaking the law which he defended, by the sale of such reprints? Yet such was the fact. If then the very advocates of the law daily infringe it, —if the very champion of it against the newspaper press was, at the identical moment of his championship, selling such reprints, —how can we expect the Custom-House officers to be more consistent or rigorous? The officers, in conjunction with their fellow colonists, feel the immense importance of the free influx of cheap books to their working population. The booksellers feel it too, and Mr. Robertson touches the point of the pressure on the colonial bookseller when he says, —"How can he sell his English copyright stock in face of these inferior but cheaper American piracies?" The truer shape of the question, however, is, —How can the booksellers sell very cheap books against very dear ones? There is a large, a growing, a restless and independent population in Victoria, who will read, and who will have their reading cheap; therefore, both the bulk of the books they get are the cheap issues, both English and the foreign reprints of English. To them it is a matter of the most perfect indifference which they are. All the cheap libraries and cheap editions of books printed in England are bought; they are in every one's hands; they constitute the mass and substance of the circulating libraries both in town and at the Diggings. They get English editions as far as they are cheap, but when the books are dear in England, they buy the American piracies of them. They will have them, and if one bookseller declines to sell them, he sacrifices his business, for they become the customers of others who will. Believe me, the Victorians will seriously and efficiently exclude American reprints when they willingly admit ticket-of-leave convicts, which the last mail assures us, rather than consent to, they will throw off their allegiance to this country. On my voyage home, I had on board an American piracy of a popular work in six volumes which had not only been in and out of Melbourne, but had, during the last five years, travelled with its possessor through half of our colonies in both hemispheres, but would undoubtedly be arrested in its tour by the officers at the London Custom House. Mr. Robertson's concluding proposition would, however, imply that he had himself no faith in the strict enforcement of the law in Australia, if, as he a second time congratulates himself —"the law will be strictly enforced," the suggestion is unnecessary. But, in my opinion, the organization of an Association by British Publishers, to protect and enforce their rights there, which he recommends, is a suggestion worthy of all attention, for it would bring the question to a crisis, and would, I am persuaded, soon demonstrate that an international Copyright Act with the United States is the only remedy and the only means of furnishing legally and uprightly cheap editions of all popular English works to our colonies. Yours, &c. WILLIAM HOWITT.

The family of Marshal St.-Arnaud is about to publish a volume of his private letters. This collection, certain to be interesting, apart from its literary merits, will commence, says a corre-

spondent of the *Daily News*, with La Vendée, and terminate with the war in the Crimea.

The Marylebone Free Library has issued a Report, from which we glean that the library contains about 4,000 volumes,—that the number of visitors last year was 33,466, and the number of books issued—besides reviews, magazines, and serials—was 84,517. Mr. Dickens has had the largest class of readers, Scott the second, and Mr. Lever the third. It must be stated, however, that the library is very imperfect; and that many writers are not read because their books are not to be found on the shelves. The readers of Marylebone, unlike those of Manchester, chiefly take to the current light literature. Mr. Dickens finds 2,700 readers—Milton only 96. 'Valentine Vox' has double the number of readers of Shakspeare. Mr. Lever has more readers in Marylebone than Shakspeare, Milton, Byron, Goldsmith, Cervantes, Swift, Bacon, and Humboldt! More than all these, together with Hood, Esop, Lamartine, and Mr. Layard! Such a report is not very encouraging. The great thing, however, is to encourage reading habits:—healthier tastes will come. When a man begins to read, he starts with a newspaper, goes from that to the current literature which most resembles newspaper reading, and arrives at more solid intellectual fare after a period of probation.

An Illustrated Catalogue of the works of Art in the late Mr. Bernal's collection—about to be dispersed by the auctioneer—has been issued to the public, with a brief Preface, by way of testimonial, from Mr. Planché. The collection is well known, and is of great rarity and interest. It contains specimens of Art-industry from the Byzantine period to that of Louis the Sixteenth, chiefly illustrative of costumes; fine gems in the furniture of taste, and *bijouterie* of all descriptions.

We understand it has been determined by the United States Government to send an Expedition in the ensuing summer to search for Lieut. Kane, who, it will be remembered, went out to explore the seas and lands north of Baffin's Bay, and of whom no tidings have been received bearing a later date than the summer of 1853.

Mr. Letts has sent us a new copy of his Book Catalogue, with the lettering suggested in our former notice. It may still be doubted whether the front index form is not the better one:—but nothing interferes to prevent each buyer making his own index to the volume. Mr. Letts supplies an excellent form; the purchaser, according to the size of his library and the character of his collections, will determine for himself the distribution of letters. The man who collects Pope will require more pages of P than the man who collects Bibles, —and so throughout the alphabet. A blank catalogue, therefore, with margin for an index, seems to us the best form in which such catalogues can be prepared. Mr. Letts, however, can judge of this from his own experience.

Among the sales announced for next week, we notice a collection of engraved British and foreign portraits, consisting of sovereigns, princes, peers, knights and gentlemen, chancellors, judges and pleaders, military and naval commanders, ladies of distinction, physicians and medical practitioners, historians, poets and literary characters, actors, musicians and vocalists, remarkable persons; together with a curious collection relative to the history of aërostation from the earliest period, public amusements, angling, archery, armour, baptism, bridges, games of chance and skill, chivalry and knighthood, clocks and makers, coaches, costume, crosses, cries and noises, dancing and singing, exhibitions, fashion, fortune-telling, funeral rites, stained glass, idols, inns and taverns, lighthouses, magic, masquerade, and other subjects.

The collection of the First Emperor's works is proceeding vigorously. These works, it appears, are to include, not only Napoleon's own effusions, but also the documents drawn up by his ministers, under his direction. Thus, all the decrees, and many of the reports, produced during the first Empire, will be published in the forthcoming volumes. So many documents have already been copied for the printers (between three and four thousand) and so many are still expected, that it is

now believed twenty volumes will hardly contain them all. It is also said that this work will throw additional light upon many passages of the history of the Empire. The documents, it may be interesting to add, are copied by clerks,—the notes to them (which often occur) in Napoleon's handwriting, being interpolated in red ink. Many letters, &c. written by the Emperor are in a text hardly legible,—it is only with the greatest difficulty that the exact words are made out. No copy has yet found its way to the Government printing-office. The Commissioners wait, it is currently believed, for some expected documents of great interest, the place of which should be almost at the beginning of the work.

A printed letter has been sent to us, dated from Preston, and addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department. It calls upon that functionary to give "the warm co-operation of the Government" to "an official inquiry into the historical materials which exist in many depositories," such inquiry to be in aid, if we understand the proposal rightly, of "a special Society" to be instituted for the purpose of constructing "Catalogues of our historical elements." The proposal springs out of the feeling of a want, towards which we are pleased to see the attention of Government and literary men directed. We cannot add that we think the present letter contains sufficient evidence of the writer's acquaintance with the subject to make him a safe guide in such an extensive and important business. His suggestion would also have been more satisfactory if, at the same time that he directed Lord Palmerston's attention to our historical documents, he had not taken advantage of the opportunity to puff two books of his own;—one, which he terms "a great success," but which we do not remember to have ever seen, and the other, to which he is now soliciting subscribers in a high-flown prospectus, to which he draws the attention of Lord Palmerston.

The Society of Arts will shortly open their Seventh Annual Exhibition of Inventions. These small exhibitions, or collections rather, of the inventions of the past twelve months originated in a desire to make apparent the directions in which progress was taking place. Inventors and others had long felt the necessity of some museum to which they could refer when contemplating or requiring some improvement in mechanism, or some new article of manufacture. The Society of Arts here stepped in to fill the gap, till some department of the Government should be charged with the establishment of a Permanent Museum, similar in its aim to that attached to the United States Patent Office at Washington.

Some of the newest illustrations of advertisement, as applied to Art, are curious. Singers continue to acquaint the admiring world with their progress from Towcester towards Diss,—inform us how the vocalist who enchanted Kendal on Monday, is retained by the public of Staleybridge for Tuesday,—and advertise other such testimonials of "credit and renown." Actors, too, are beginning to use the columns of the *Times* to explain how *influenza* has seized them, and constrained them to throw up certain characters. Nor is this all; gentlemen who are desirous of marrying ladies "with a competence," older than themselves, avail themselves of the same medium to assure "the shrinking fair" that they "are admirable poets." In short, the "puff direct" is now assuming forms of increasing directness. If the *Packwoods* of our advertising trade keep their minstrels, as of old,—the amount of individual trumpeting vented by the A's, B's and C's of small art and small letters in recommendation of their wares, themselves and their desires, seems on the increase.

The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the *New York Herald* shows that the policy advocated in the *Athenæum* last week has been sustained by the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, by the overwhelming majority of ten to three. It remains to be seen whether, in the face of this vote, Congress will insist upon the Committee of Inquiry.

"The Regents of the Smithsonian Institution met again to-day. The question before the Board was the adoption

of Mr. Menckham's resolutions, submitted at the last annual session. These resolutions say that the law of the Institution requires the formation of a library by an annual appropriation of valuable works upon all departments of knowledge; and that a committee of three be appointed to superintend the expenditures for that purpose. The resolutions were rejected by a vote of three for, and ten against them—thus sustaining the course of Prof. Henry. The Regents voting for the resolutions were Messrs. Douglas, Choate, Menckham; against them, Chief Justice Taney, Messrs. Pearce, Mason, English, Stuart, Hawley, Berrian, Rush, Bache and Totten.—Mr. Towers was absent. The subject was fully argued by Messrs. Menckham and Choate for the resolutions, and by Messrs. Mason, Pearce, and others, against them."

Among recent deaths are three of English writers—the Rev. Julius Hare, rector of Hurstmonceux, Dr. Phillimore, and Prof. Jones, of Haileybury College. Mr. Hare was joint translator—with Bishop Thirlwall—of Niebuhr's 'History of Rome.' He also wrote a 'Life of John Sterling,' the supposed deficiencies of which brought down upon him the anger of Mr. Carlyle. His other writings were chiefly ecclesiastical.—Dr. Phillimore's death removes from amongst us a ripe scholar, and leaves vacant the Chair of Civil Law in the University of Oxford. The deceased was Chancellor of the Diocese of Oxford, a Deputy-Lieutenant of the County, and one of the Busby Trustees.—Prof. Jones was originally intended for the law; but his health was unequal to the demands of that career. He consequently went as a student to the University of Cambridge, and this change in his plan of life he always deemed fortunate; for it led him to employ himself in literary and philosophical pursuits, and connected him with many of the friends whom he most valued, and who continued on the most intimate terms with him during the whole of his life. Among these were Sir John Herschel, Sir Edward Ryan, Mr. Babbage, Dr. Peacock, and Dr. Whewell. After leaving the University he took holy orders, and was engaged in ministerial duties in various rural parishes in Kent and Sussex for several years, and during the longest period at Brasted, near Sevenoaks. In these situations, he was regarded with great affection for his kindness to his flock, and was also noted for his knowledge of agricultural matters;—a knowledge which was by no means without its bearing upon his speculations in political economy. On this subject he laboured for many years; and was led to large and novel views, which he formed the intention of developing and explaining in the subsequent years of his life. He proceeded with this design so far as to publish, in 1831, the first Part of his system—a volume known as "Jones on Rent," but of which the proper title is, 'An Essay on the Distribution of Wealth, and on the Sources of Taxation. Part I., Rent.' In this work he states, that Adam Smith and others having treated of the *Production* of wealth, he means to deal with its *Distribution*,—and he sketches with a bold and original hand a division of the kind of rents paid in different parts of the world, each kind belonging to a different social system. These kinds are the rent paid by serfs (as in Germany and Russia), by *métayers* (as in France), by ryots (as in Turkey, Persia and India), by cottiers (as in Ireland), and by farmers (as in England). These broad divisions have been to a certain extent rendered familiar in the literature of this subject by subsequent writers; but they were then quite new, and were made the ground of important propositions. This work and other smaller labours made Mr. Jones known as a political economist; and accordingly, in 1835, he was appointed Professor of Political Economy and History at Haileybury College, and the successor of Malthus. This appointment led to his delivering his views in the shape of lectures; and, combined with other circumstances, perhaps prevented his completing the work which he had begun. He did not publish any further portion of it in a substantive form, though he more than once furnished a compendious statement of some of his views in the form of a syllabus of his lectures. But he was soon afterwards removed from speculative to practical political economy, to the grief of those who having followed his earlier speculations, thought it important that his views on other subjects besides rent, no less novel and comprehensive than these, should be laid before the world; but, no doubt, to the great advantage of the public

service in the solution of a very difficult and alarming problem in the condition of England at that time. He was employed in constructing and in working the Tithe Commutation Bill.

We have to record the death of Baron George Spiller von Hauenschild (better known by his literary *nom de guerre* Max Waldau), one of the most promising and aspiring among the younger poets of Germany. Not quite thirty years old, he was snatched away, on the 20th of January, by typhus at his family estate Tscheldt, near Bauerwitz, in Upper Silesia. A warm and noble heart—a glowing imagination—an abundance of bold and original thought,—and a restless and energetic sympathy with the interests of progress and humanity, are laid low with this young poet. His works are not without their faults, but they are the faults of youth and genius which would, no doubt, have disappeared if fate had but allowed him to present his country with the productions of a more ripened age. His two novels 'Nach der Natur' (1850), and 'Aus der Junkerwelt' (1851), made a name for him; besides these, he leaves a canzone, 'O diese Zeit' (1850), a poetical tale 'Cordula' (1851), and his last work 'Rahab, ein Frauen, bild aus der Bibel' (1854). His translation of Silvio Pellico's 'Francesca da Rimini' is also to be mentioned. In the last period of his life he was occupied with a novel, 'Aimery, der Jongleur,' a tale of the Troubadours.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, Pall Mall.—The GALLERY for the EXHIBITION and SALE of the WORKS of BRITISH ARTISTS, will OPEN on MONDAY NEXT, and will continue open daily, from Ten till Five. Admission, 1s. GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES, SKETCHES, and WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS of the BRITISH SCHOOL, is NOW OPEN, at the GALLERY, 131, Pall Mall, Daily, from Ten in the Morning until Five.—Admission, One Shilling. Catalogue, 6d.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.—The SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this SOCIETY is NOW OPEN at the Rooms of the Society of Water-Colour Painters, Pall Mall East, in the Morning from 10 to 5; in the Evening from 7 to 10.—Admission, Morning, 1s.; Evening, 6d. Catalogue, 6d.

The ARCHITECTURAL EXHIBITION and COLLECTION of MANUFACTURES connected with ARCHITECTURE is NOW OPEN, from 1 till 4, at the Galleries of the Society of British Artists, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall East.—Admission, One Shilling; Catalogue, Sixpence.—And in the EVENING (except on Saturday) from 7 till 10. Admission, Sixpence.

WILL CLOSE February 24, and all objects exhibiting must be removed on the 25th. JAS. FERGUSON, F.R.S., & Son. JAS. EDMESTON, Jun., & Son.

COLOSSEUM, Regent's Park.—Admission, 1s.—The original PANORAMA of LONDON BY DAY is exhibited daily, from half-past Ten till half-past Four. Museum of Sculpture, Conservatories, Swiss Cottage, &c. The extraordinary PANORAMA of LONDON BY NIGHT, every Evening from Seven till Ten. Music from Two till half-past Four, and during the Evening.

CYCLORAMA, Albany Street.—NOW OPEN, with a Colossal Moving Diorama of the City and Bay of NAPLES, MOUNT VESUVIUS, and POMPEII, exhibiting the great Eruption of 79, and present state of the Extinct City. Painted by Mr. J. M. Warren. Sketches taken by himself in 1852. Daily at Three and Eight o'clock, with appropriate Music and Description.—Admission, 1s.; Children and Schools, half-price.

ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent Street.—THE CAVALRY CHARGE at BALAKLAVA is now added to the DIORAMA illustrating EVENTS of the WAR. The Lecture by Mr. Stocquer, including Description and Diagrams of Battles, Gables, Fancies, &c. Daily at 3 and 8.—Admission, 1s., 2s., and 3s.

LOVE'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT.—Christmas Holidays.—Ventriloquism Extraordinary.—Upper Hall, Regent Gallery, 69, Quadrant, Regent Street, completely refitted for the season, with New Entrance, New Stage, New Cloak-rooms, &c. Every Evening at 8, except Saturday; Saturday, at 3.—Mr. LOVE, universally known as the first dramatic ventriloquist, will present his NEW ENTERTAINMENT, with appropriate mutative costumes and appointments throughout, called 'THE LONDON SEASON,' and other entertainments. Pianoforte, Miss Julia Warren.—Stalls, 2s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—Tickets at Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street; Turner's Music Depot, 19, Foultry; and at the Rooms, between 12 and 3.

ROYAL PATRON: H.R.H. PRINCE ALBERT. ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—Continued improvements, increased attractions, fresh decorations.—DRAMATIC READINGS by Miss Glyn, Thursday Evening the 5th inst. at Eight o'clock, OTHELLO.—MONDAY EVENING, the 6th inst. LECTURE to the INDUSTRIAL CLASSES: Fourth Lecture of a Course on PHYSIOLOGY, as connected with Health, by Dr. Carpenter, F.R.S., F.G.S., &c.—Subject: AIR and RESPIRATION.—IMPORTANT LECTURES: Wednesday, the 7th inst. at 8.—Mrs. FURLONG on "ORAL" INSTRUCTION.—On the NEW BANK NOTE, by Dr. Bacon, giving such information as will enable the public to detect FORGED NOTES.—On the TELEPHONE CONCERT, by invisible performers on four of BRAID'S HARPS by J. H. FERRIS, Esq., illustrating Dr. Carpenter's Experiments on the TELEPHONE.—ON OF SOUND.—ENTIRELY NEW and SPLENDID OPTICAL DIORAMA, from the ARABIAN NIGHTS, of the VOYAGES of SINDBAD, with beautiful PIANOFORTE, PIANOFORTE, and GORGEOUS EFFECTS, and appropriate Music arranged by Mr. Ward.—VIEWS of the WAR.—PERKINS'S STEAM GUN, which now discharges 300 BALLS per MINUTE.

ROYAL PANOPTICON OF SCIENCE AND ART. Leicester Square. Novel attractions daily.—Aladdin and the Wonderful Lamp, the legend told by Mr. L. Buckingham, at 3.40, and 5.45, and Dramatic Views of the War in the Crimea, at 8.30, and 7.35, Mondays, at 7.15, with accompaniments on the Organ.—Performances of Classical Music on the Grand Organ by Mr. W. S. Best, Organist to the Institution, at 4.30, and 5.30, Luminous Fountain, 100 feet high, 4.35, and 7.35, Heineke's Divine Apparatus and the Subaqueous Light in the Crystal Cistern, 5.40, and 7.—Comorama of St. Petersburg and Moscow, with portrait of Oxar Nicholas.—Lectures on Electricity, by Dr. Rodd, on Monday Evening, 7.45, by Mr. C. F. Partington, daily at 3.10, and 8.15, Monday excepted.—On the Resources of Modern Warfare, by Dr. Scroffern, Wednesday Evening, 7.10.—Chemistry, by Mr. G. F. Ansell, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 1.30.—On Fluids and their undulations, by Mr. Birt, Tuesday and Saturday at 2.30.—Oceanic Discovery by Mr. Birt, Thursday at 7.10.—Franklin's Arctic Voyages, Tuesday and Friday at 7.10, by Mr. L. Buckingham.—General Demonstrations on Scientific and Mechanical Subjects at intervals daily, by Mr. C. F. Partington.—Doors open in the Morning, 12 to 5; Evening (Saturday excepted), 7 to 10. Admission, 1s.; Schools and Children under Ten, half-price.

SCIENTIFIC

SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 25.—The Viscount Mahon, President, in the chair.—G. Roots, R. H. Major, and F. Bennoch, Esqs., were elected Fellows.—The Rev. T. Hugo exhibited a flint celt found in the Thames.—Mr. Wylie exhibited a drawing of the elevation of the Frauen Kirche, at Esslingen, in Swabia.—The Secretary communicated transcripts of several letters written by officers of the Roundhead Army after the death of Charles the First.—The Rev. H. Scarth furnished a transcript of the inscription found on Coombe Down, near Bath, which he assigned to the reign of M. Aurelius Antoninus; but which the Secretary observed plainly alluded to Caracalla, who bore those names, that by which he is commonly known being a *soubriquet* only.

BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Jan. 24.—T. J. Pettigrew, Esq. V.P. in the chair.—The meetings for the season commenced this evening, when twelve new Associates were elected, and several presents to the Library received. Mr. Turner exhibited some antiquities discovered at Gloucester, and four bronze keys apparently Roman. Two of these have lozenge-shaped bows,—a fashion common in mediæval keys, but rarely observed in those of Roman origin. These specimens, and one with an annular bow, are piped keys; the other example is spiked. Mr. Turner also exhibited an American shoe of early manufacture, the sole and heel of which were formed of thin layers of leather sewed together with broad thongs. Mr. Brent exhibited an oak carving found last year in the Chequers Inn, Mercery Lane, Canterbury, where it is said Chaucer and his companions lodged when they wended their way—

The holy blissful martyr for to seek.

Mr. Gunston exhibited a tile of red terra-cotta, bearing the impress of a sheep's foot, obtained in 1849 from one of the pillars of the Hypocaust of the Roman villa at Wheatley, in Oxfordshire.—Mr. Planché presented to the Association the Letters Patent of Henry, Duke of Exeter, granting the office of Constable of his castle of Quenehope to Thomas Clotton, dated at Tenbie, 12 April, 39 Hen. VI. (1461).—The seal attached is in beautiful condition, and a fine example, inclosed within a rush.—A paper by Mr. Geo. Hillier, accompanied by illustrated drawings, was read, being the 'Results obtained in Excavations made in August last on Brightstowe and Bowcome Downs, Isle of Wight.' Two urns, a Roman fibula in bronze enamelled, of the shape of a hare, a bronze buckle, and other antiquities, besides bones simply inhumed and also cremated, were therein discovered. The tumuli appeared to belong to the early Saxon period.—A curious paper by Mr. Syer Cuming, on 'Archeological Frauds,' was read, and detailed numerous instances of deception practised by dealers and excavators, particularly in Nicholas Lane, Trinity Street, Cannon Street, Wallbrook, &c. Many examples were laid upon the table of Italian forgeries professed to have been derived from these excavations. At the expense of much time and cost, some members of the Association had ascertained the source whence these forgeries and frauds have proceeded, and if persisted in their names will be made known. Mr. Cuming's paper was not confined to archeological frauds in the city

of London, but took an historical view of the subject as practised from the commencement of the sixteenth century.

NUMISMATIC.—Jan. 25.—C. Roach Smith, Esq. in the chair.—Mr. Evans exhibited a third brass coin of Constantine the Great, bearing a Cufic inscription, which has been stamped across the face of it.—Mr. Roach Smith exhibited a Denarius of Domitia, which is probably unique. The type is, on the reverse a temple, with no inscription.—Mr. J. G. Pfister read a paper on an unedited and unique silver coin (Denarius) of Odoacer, king of Italy, A.D. 476—493, which was struck at Ravenna. The coin was exhibited. At the conclusion of his paper, Mr. Pfister observed, that this remarkable coin of Odoacer may be properly regarded as the first in the series of Mediæval coins; Odoacer having put to death Orestes, and having taken the Emperor Romulus Augustus prisoner, really terminated the Empire of the West A.D. 476; and from this event the period usually called the Middle Ages properly begins.—Mr. Vaux read a paper, communicated by Dr. Bell, giving an interesting account of the discovery, near Leuggerich, of a considerable number of Roman gold and silver Imperial coins, together with some fibulae, rings and armille, probably of early German workmanship.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Jan. 30.—J. Simpson, Esq., President, in the chair.—Translations were read of letters received from M. Eugene Flachet, on the part of the Society of Civil Engineers, of Paris, and M. Molinos, a Member of that body, offering facilities to the Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of London, during the occurrence of the Universal Exhibition in Paris, in May next. It had been decided, that special and detailed descriptions of the articles exhibited and the results arrived at, by Members of various Committees, should be published. These Reports would be read and discussed at the Meetings of the Society, and the Members of the Institution of Civil Engineers were invited collectively and individually to attend and take part in the discussions, and to avail themselves of the facilities offered by the kindred Society in Paris.—A Description of the Iron Roof, in one Span, over the Joint Railway Station, New Street, Birmingham, by Mr. J. Phillips.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Jan. 31.—J. Scott Russell, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Chalk Strata considered as a Source for the Supply of Water to the Metropolis,' by Mr. S. C. Homersham. The author commenced by stating that in many districts of Great Britain where the soil rests upon clay, millstone grit, or other matter impermeable to water, it is usual to collect the water flowing off the ground after heavy rains in very large reservoirs to supply canals and towns. Such a reservoir exists in the Valley of the Brent, situated about 5½ miles in a north-westerly direction from Cumberland Gate, Hyde Park, and is used to stow the superabundant rain water flowing off an extensive district of the London Clay geological formation; the surface of which is principally covered with grass. On the other hand, where the soil rests upon chalk, as on the Chiltern ridge and the North Downs, the heaviest rain, instead of flowing off, sinks into the ground directly it falls, giving back little to support vegetation, as is evident when the luxuriant vegetation on the London clay is compared with the scanty vegetation on the chalk downs. The notoriously moist character of the air over a clay district, and the dry character of the air over a chalk district, were instanced as familiar proofs, that but little of the rain-fall was evaporated from the surface of a chalk country compared with a clay country. The author showed that, while on a clay district 2,000 yards in length of stream and river courses existed per square mile, to say nothing of great lengths of drains and ditches, on the chalk there was only 780 yards of streams and river courses, and no drains or ditches. The bridges crossing clay streams were shown from numerous examples to have from

five to ten times as much water-way as bridges crossing chalk streams, notwithstanding the clay bridges were frequently choked with water, while the chalk bridges were never nearly full. The author stated that the amount of water flowing down clay streams, fed by a large area of drainage ground, was larger in dry weather than from a chalk stream with a similar area of drainage. As much as 200 square miles of chalk country lying altogether was pointed out to the north of London without a spring, stream, or river upon it. From these well-authenticated facts, it followed that the rain sank into the chalk, and flowed out through the interstices between the planes of stratification that lead direct to the sea. The water was traced between high and low tide, flowing into the sea up through the beach where the chalk was exposed, as at Dover, Deal, Brighton, &c. The proposal of the author was, that before the water reached the sea it should be intercepted for the supply of the metropolis, for which it is well adapted from its even and agreeable temperature, its clearness, its aëration and freedom from organic matter. The only drawback to its quality in this respect consisted in the water holding in invisible solution about 17½ grains of chalk per gallon as bicarbonate of lime; this chalk, however, could be easily withdrawn from the water by a process invented by Dr. Clark, of Aberdeen, without injuring the other good qualities of the water. The author had lately constructed works that were now supplying the important parishes of Plumstead, Woolwich, and Charlton with water derived from the chalk strata, after having the chalk taken out of it by Dr. Clark's process. The water is much liked by the consumers for all purposes, washing, bathing, and drinking. Practically, an inexhaustible supply of pure soft-water is thus within reach of the metropolis.

INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.—Jan. 29.—E. J. Farren, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—E. Sang and J. S. Crocker were elected Fellows, and six candidates were elected Associates.—On the Rate of Sickness and Mortality amongst the Members of Friendly Societies in France, by S. Brown, Esq.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON. Royal Institution, 2.—General Monthly.
- TUES. Entomological, 8.
- TUES. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Observations on the Flow of Water through Pipes and Orifices, by Mr. Leslie.
- TUES. Horticultural, 2.
- WED. Royal Institution, 3.—On Magnetism, by Prof. Tyndall.
- WED. Society of Arts, 3.—The Commercial Consideration of the Silk-Worm and its Products, by Mr. Dickens.
- THURS. Royal Academy, 8.—On Architecture, by Prof. Cockerell.
- THURS. Society of Antiquaries, 8.
- THURS. Royal, 8.
- FRI. Royal Institution, 3.—On English Literature, by Mr. Donne.
- FRI. Philosophical, 8.
- FRI. Royal Institution, 8½.—On Oranges and Chimpanzees, by Prof. Owen.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—On the Principles of Chemistry, by Dr. Gladstone.

FINE ARTS

Views of the Crystal Palace and Park at Sydenham, from Drawings by Eminent Artists, and Photographs by P. H. DelaMotte. With a Title-page and Literary Notices by M. Digby Wyatt. First Series. Day & Son.

This handsome quarto, tastefully bound and copiously illustrated, forms an elegant drawing-room table book, that will help to recall pleasant days and hours spent beneath the crystal roof.

The lithographs, chiefly from the experienced hand of Mr. Carrick, are not highly finished, nor in any way remarkable. The letter-press consists of selections from the 'Guide Books' slightly expanded, and written with more ease, fluency and attention to style; but is too crowded with facts to allow much space for the display of literary talent. The pale buff and lilacs of the tinted plates are so feeble and conventional, that we think mere black and white would have been preferable, even at the risk of losing the contrast of warm and cold colour.

In Mr. Wyatt's introductory chapter we find some interesting remarks on the origin and prospects of the Crystal Palace. Hitherto, in England, the author says, the Fine Arts had been wooed only under their severest aspects. They had been made objects of study, trade and fashion;

but at Sydenham an attempt was made to exhibit them as sources of innocent and stimulating pleasure—to popularize them, trace their mutual relation, and to show the harmony that pervaded them all. From the days of Henry the Eighth the aristocracy had patronized Art; but during the present century the bourgeoisie have evinced a taste for the same pursuit:—and when the people become educated in Art by going to Sydenham, Mr. Wyatt thinks the true and noble will be patronized, and a genuine admiration for what is good extend. The present Exhibition has an ideal element which its prototype did not possess. Its predecessor dwelt only with the Present,—its descendant, while dealing with the philosophy of the Past, appeals also to the Future. The real germ of the Sydenham Exhibition is to be traced in the successful efforts made by the French Government to elevate the people even in their amusements: the most suggestive of these efforts was the Great Museum of Antiquities commenced by M. Le Noir, in the year 1790, in the deserted Convent of the Petits Augustins. Besides this, scarcely less remarkable were the museums of sculpture in the Louvre and Luxembourg, M. Sommerard's Mediseval Collection in the Hôtel de Clugny, the Jardin des Plantes, the Galleries of Versailles, and the Gardens of St.-Cloud. In France the system is to lead, educate and direct public taste. We are proud, dogged, self-dependent. We have not yet learnt to see that the cost of such works is soon repaid by increased artistic skill and the advance of intelligence in design;—of mechanical contrivance and brute force we have enough, of taste and creativeness scarce a spark. In the words of Mr. Wyatt—

"The great end and aim of the Crystal Palace are to cultivate the imaginative faculty in the workman himself,—to cause its value to be appreciated by the class of employers, —and to make a recognition of its indispensable on the part of purchasers, and of all who, by their position or influence, may be able to direct the current of popular feeling. Now, for instance, that the workman has an opportunity of seeing how exquisitely conventional foliage was treated by the modeller and carver in the best days of Greek or Renaissance art, he will have no excuse for those heavy lines and coarse projections which, in modern cabinet-work, too frequently destroy the sense of surface, and convert into leading forms what should rightly be but subsidiary decorations:—the employer, who exhibits in his shop goods characterized by such defects, will be quickly superseded in his calling by one more keenly alive to the advantages now offered to him;—the purchaser who transfers to his apartments objects so tastelessly decorated, will be laughed at by such of his friends as have noted for themselves how much more simple, and yet more beautiful, such ornamentation may be made;—and thus the tide will flow from class to class, till ultimately we may hope that, almost insensibly, a better and a clearer recognition of material beauty may extend throughout the country, elevating our manufactures to at least an equality in point of design with those of any other nation in Europe."

We are glad to hear that the Directors of the Palace Company have traced a grand scheme of a wider and more perfect Art-Exhibition. Their present chambers are the mere store-rooms for future beauties. They recognize the importance of Numismatics, and desire especially fac-similes of the medals of Sicily and Magna Græcia. To these they would add a chronological series of antique bronzes, and copies of the finest vases of Nola and Etruria. They covet the ivories of the Eastern and Western Empires,—not to mention Mediæval Europe, and restorations of the tombs of Egypt, Greece, Etruria and Rome. Oriental, Mexican and Scandinavian antiquities are still unrepresented. There is a crying demand for specimens of Mogul architecture from Agra and Delhi, and examples of the magnificence of Arungzeb and his descendants. The ancient Britons are unrepresented either by arms or coins. They hope to possess a series of the richest stained glass windows throughout Europe,—mural paintings executed in fac-similes from the frescoes of the old masters,—monumental brasses,—niello and enamels,—precious metal work,—illustrations of the whole chronological sequence of ceramic industry, and of the glass manufactures of Venice and Bohemia, together with personal ornaments and relics of the ancients in historical and progressive order.

In the other departments the Directors plan equally grand improvements. Already Botany may be studied there,—not in the *hortus siccus*, but the living flower; and the child may in an hour

realize all the long deductions of Geology. In Mechanics it is intended to exhibit a scientific epitome of the products which form the base of human industry, and of the machines and processes by which they are converted into fresh forms.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ceiling of the Sistine Chapel. By Michael Angelo Buonarroti. (Coloured Lithography.) Winkelmänn & Gruner. Colnaghi & Co.

THIS costly and admirable copy of one of the greatest works of human art is dedicated to Sir Charles Eastlake, and has been executed at the expense of Mr. Harford, of Blaise Castle, near Bristol, who, with his usual generosity, has announced his intention of assigning the profits arising from its sale to the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. The print is about three feet long, displays more careful colouring than fine drawing, but all the effects of composition, and even the sombre tone of the original, are conveyed with great fidelity. Produced by Herr Winkelmänn, of Berlin, under the direction of Mr. Lewis Gruner, of London, from a painting made on the spot, it has received the warm admiration of Overbeck and Minardi, Gibson and Thierani, as well as of the leading artists of England. Titans reduced to puppets, Pre-Adamite patriarchs to tiny manikins, at first sight repress our admiration at the truth with which the sublimity of the original conception and the grandeur of its design have been given. One hundred and thirty feet are, it is true, reduced to three, and the vast cycles are crushed up into miniatures; but, in return, we have before us a bird's-eye view, and the whole ceiling is here brought into the focus of a glance.

The Sistine Ceiling forms in its section a flattened arch-plane: in the centre of which is depicted, in nine compartments, a series of Scriptural subjects, from the Creation of the World to the Resurrection of Man: great dramatic and statuesque groups, not subtle and graceful in composition, but startling, awful and colossal. We feel as we view them that Michael Angelo was pre-eminently the painter of the Old Testament, and Raphael of the New. The mind of the one, gloomy, stern and profound, has an appreciation for the majesty and power, the other for the love and mercy, of God. The one sees the thunders from Sinai,—the other the radiance of the Mount of the Transfiguration. The one, like St. Peter, is always snatching up the sword,—the other, like St. John, rests his head smilingly upon the Saviour's bosom. In considering the human form, Michael Angelo exaggerated matter, but tried in vain, like the Greek, to raise it to a level with spirit. His men have demoniac, eternal, and untrusting strength; their bodies are transparent, and we see the working and antagonism of the muscles: they are always Titans; sometimes they are theatrical wrestlers, and occasionally they are only hired posture-makers. Form had for him attractions even superior to those of Expression, but his form was Gothic, and not Greek form. It is singular that Buonarroti, the noble son, displays the coarse strength and brawny vigour of a robust labourer,—while Raphael, the son of the poor painter of Urbino, is always aristocratic in the faces of his figures, which move as gracefully and delicately as if they were Grecian statues quickened into life.

But to return to the Ceiling. At the springings of the vaults all round the chapel are introduced the majestic Prophets and Sibyls, typical of Redemption; and between these and the arches below are lunettes adorned with Holy Families and figures illustrative of the scriptural genealogy of Christ and the Virgin; and these compositions are bound together by a network of architectural ornament and allegorical imagery.

Over these creations did the stormy mind of Michael Angelo dwell, in the intervals of his rude conflicts with envious masters of the ceremonies and revengeful Popes, arrogant cardinals and contemptuous nobles,—of journeys to Florence and flights from Rome. We think of him with his contempt for *dilettanti*, his defiance of impatient pontiffs, and his proud assertion of the dignity and glory of Art. We think of him again, blind, in-

firm and grey-headed, groping round the Torso that he had admired when at work at his *David* seventy years before. We see his flat nose and swelling brows, his small eyes and prominent ears, his broad shoulders and neglected dress;—we remember about this very Ceiling his horror at the damp spots; his quarrel with Bramante and the poor carpenter, whose daughter he dowered with the price of the abandoned scaffold; the haste of the fiery Pope and the fear of the hurried painter. It was during this very work, when Michael Angelo asked leave of the Pope to spend a week in Florence, Julius replied, "But when will this chapel be finished?" Buonarroti replied, "When I can, Holy Father."—"When I can! when I can!" said the Pope, striking him with his staff, "Thou shalt finish it, and that quickly." But ere the painter had left the presence, Julius sent in haste his chamberlain after him with an atonement in the shape of 500 crowns.

Very vast is the scheme of this Sistine Ceiling. It contains the Separation of Light and Darkness, the Benediction of the Earth, and other epochs of the Genesis, the creation of Adam and Eve, the Sacrifice of Abel, the story of Noah, the Death of Goliath and Holofernes, the Brazen Serpent, and the Decree of Ahasuerus. Beside the Sibyls are the prophets Jeremiah, Ezekiel, Zechariah, Daniel. All this, thanks to Mr. Harford's love of Art, we have now epitomized in one careful and beautiful print.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—Mr. Selous's picture of the Inauguration of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park has been this week on view in Cornhill. It is an interesting record of one of the great events of the century, one that recorded, perhaps, the peaceful amalgamation of European nations, and a fresh epoch in the history of Commerce and Art. The portraits are very careful and accurate, rather flat as to painting, and somewhat monotonous in colour. The whole is well composed,—the well-known trees keeping up the conventional and indispensable pyramid and giving a singular relief to the bright colours of the uniforms and court-dresses. The artist has thrown variety and ease into his figures in a composition where from their number and constrained attitude even variety might appear artificial. We have here in a view all the principal public personages of the age; the leaders of rank, science and commerce, the intellectual heads of the nation. We have many faces arrested here by the painter's brush, over whom the earth has since closed. Pale and earnest, the Iron Duke watches the attentive princes; with the Marquis of Anglesea, his companion in arms, now also, like his great leader, passed away from our eyes. Not far from Wellington is the Duke of Cambridge, stout and bold, unconscious of the dangers and sufferings so soon to come. There is the Turkish Ambassador, too, ignorant of the mine over which his nation stood. From these causes a picture like this becomes an historical record, and illustrates an important page in national history. The artist's view is taken from a point near the Crystal Fountain, looking northward. Beneath the trees upon the crimson dais stands the Royal party grouped around the Queen, who listens with deep attention to the words of the prayer uttered by the Archbishop. On the left crowd the Ministers of State. Lord John Russell, conspicuously small, and behind him the Royal Commissioners and the executive officers. On the left the Foreign Commissioners, chairmen of juries, &c.; the leader of all being the Chinaman Hee Sing, with his round cap on, his thick sabots and flowered silk robes. The portraits of some visitors are omitted. Prince Henry of the Netherlands, and other foreigners of distinction left before the painting could be commenced. But as this is the only picture painted of the ceremony, every portrait has been painted from actual studies. The picture is now being engraved, and will eventually be transferred to Windsor, unless Her Majesty waives her wish to purchase for the sake of other competitors. We think, as a whole, that Mr. Selous's work deserves to rank with the 'Waterloo Banquet,' the 'Coro-

nation' and other works of the portrait branch of Art.

The following letter on the recent competition at Oxford speaks for itself:—

"More than four months have now elapsed since what you were pleased to call 'an important series of designs' for the new Museum at Oxford were submitted to the scrutiny of the University Delegates; yet, for some inexplicable reason, the final decision has not yet been before the public or communicated to the competitors. The affair seems at present to stand thus:—under the direction of Mr. Hardwicke, the professional adviser, six were chosen as possessing more merit than the remainder, and these six were thereupon referred to the judgment of the aforesaid gentlemen, as to whether they could be executed for the stated sum; he decided that none of them could be carried out for the money, but that two were more in accordance with the requirements of the University than the others; both of which it was said had guarantees from respectable builders to execute them for the stipulated sum of 30,000*l.* These designs were respectively by Mr. T. Deane and Mr. E. Barry; that by Mr. Deane was ultimately decided upon. Now, may I be allowed to suggest two simple questions: first, did the builders' guarantees have any weight with the delectable in the choice of those two designs? If so, ought not the other competitors to have been allowed the opportunity of obtaining similar guarantees, since if the judgment of Mr. Hardwicke, who had decided 'none could be done for the money,' was set aside in one case it ought to have been in all? My design was one of the six, and was favourably mentioned in your review of the 11th of November; now I feel sure that any one would say at a glance that if those two designs could be executed for the sum, mine could be for much less. Secondly, what has become of the 'prizes'—respectively, 150*l.*, 100*l.*, and 50*l.*? Do the delectable consider themselves exonerated from distributing them on the ground of Mr. Hardwicke's decision? I think, with all deference to those gentlemen, that this would be scarcely justice. When it is considered what study and time are requisite for the production of such designs as those which were exhibited in the Radcliffe Library, it cannot be wondered at that those who, like myself, have laboured hard, and thought much, should be anxious to know the result of our efforts, and be keenly alive to the least appearance of neglect, partiality, or injustice. You will therefore be conferring a great favour upon many by directing attention to the subject, either by the insertion of this letter in your pages, or by any other means you may deem most desirable. I am, &c.

ONE OF THE SIX.

"P.S. It has just occurred to me that the report is circulated and has probably reached your ears, that the design chosen is found to be a copy of a monastery on the Rhine.—Can the two purposes be compatible? and is such talent to be rewarded?"

We are glad to see that the indefatigable managers of Marlborough House are about to make fresh attempts to spread purer taste in the provinces. During the past week, a beautiful collection of works in gold, silver, bronze and iron, medals, gems, lacquered work, niello and filigree, decorated arms, pottery, enamel, stained and cut glass, carvings, &c., has been on view at Gore House; together with several contributions from Her Majesty, Earl Granville, and other patrons of Art. This collection is to be sent round to the provinces,—beginning, we believe, with Birmingham, where rooms are provided. If the mountain will not go to Mohammed, Mohammed, we know, must go to the mountain,—and it is hoped that this Exhibition will not only illustrate the value and capabilities of Art-manufacture, but cultivate the public taste and furnish new objects of study to the students of the provincial schools. We hope this Exhibition will prove a huge hammer to break up old stereotypes of convention and ignorance. We are glad to see that past students are allowed to send in specimens to the next Exhibition, and that the designer is not allowed to elbow out the Art-workman, however uncreative. The hand is a good thing, though the brain is better. This is, we believe, the first attempt made to render a central institution useful to the provincial departments. The Museum of National Art, commencing with the 5,000*l.* spent in the purchase of decorative articles at the Great Exhibition, continues to increase, and promises soon to be of national importance. The collection is, in fact, an attempt to illustrate, by actual specimens, all Art which finds its material expression in objects of utility or in works avowedly decorative. These provincial Exhibitions of parts of this collection will stimulate our great towns to form museums of their own, and will furnish students with more opportunities of study than could be afforded by hurried visits to London. Among the articles are several costly pieces of old Sevres porcelain, the property of the Queen, together with copies of rare objects of Art by photography, electrotype and gelatine moulding. This itinerant experiment

has been made before on a small scale; but we have here a complete epitome of the whole collection.

From Paris we hear that great activity prevails among the engravers. The following important line engravings are in progress. M. Mercury is engaged on a work after M. Delaroché, 'The Execution of Lady Jane Grey,' the original of which, in the possession of Prince Demidoff, was commenced in 1835. The plate is now all but completed. "From my own knowledge," says our Correspondent, "I can speak of this engraving as a miracle of finish and of delicacy of execution." M. A. François is working on M. Delaroché's 'The Condemnation of Marie Antoinette' (belonging to the Count d'Hunolstein, a French nobleman). This picture was exhibited by Messrs. Colnaghi in 1852, and the plate is about to appear. The same engraver is working on the same master's 'The Virgin at the Foot of the Cross,' (belonging to the Public Museum of Liège),—'Christ in the Garden of Olives,' (belonging to Messrs. Gonssil & Co. of Paris),—'The Children in the Tower, Praying,' (the property of our countryman, Mr. Naylor, of Liverpool). M. H. Dupont is engaged on 'The Burial of Christ,' by the same painter, (the property of the Count d'Hunolstein), and on 'The Finding of Moses,' (belonging to Baron Rothschild, of Paris). M. Z. Prevost has in hand 'Mendicants at Rome,' also by M. Delaroché, (belonging to Mr. E. André, of Paris). M. J. François is occupied on 'Maternal Joys,' by the same artist (belonging to Mr. Pescator, of Paris, and the drawing of which is in the possession of the Queen). M. H. Dasso is employed on a Raffaele, 'Virgin and Child,'—a drawing in the Louvre; it is being executed for the Government; and on Correggio's 'Saint Catherine,' also a drawing in the Louvre, and also to order of the Government. M. Keller is working at M. A. Scheffer's 'Holy Women at the Tomb,' exhibited in the French Exhibition in London last year by M. Gambart, to whom it belongs. M. Lefebvre has in hand Murillo's 'Conception,' the picture in the Louvre. M. N. Lecomte is doing M. A. Scheffer's 'Dante and Beatrice'—a beautiful subject, the original picture of which is at Rotterdam. M. Broux has in hand a Raffaele, 'The Virgin and Child,' (called Aldobrandini) which is in the collection of Lord Garvagh. Here, as our Correspondent says, "is a goodly list of line engravings—refreshing to a country like ours, once pre-eminent in that art—but where now, thanks to Mr. Jacob Bell and Sir Edwin Landseer-copyrights, the profession is extinct." Mr. George Doo, the engraver of 'Nature,' 'Lord Eldon,' &c., has become a portrait painter,—while Mr. Robinson, owing fortune and independence to sources unconnected with his noble calling, admires at his leisure the productions of Sharpe and Woollett, executed at a period when Art was unbled by native "painters of genius."

On the demand of the Mayor of Valenciennes, supported by M. Nieuwerkerke, Director of the Imperial Museums, the French Government—as we read in the Paris papers—has just accorded to the town of Valenciennes a fine block of marble for the statue of Froissart. M. Lemaire, who has been charged with this statue, has been ordered by the Government to make a second, which is intended to decorate the external part of the Louvre.

The French *Athenæum* furnishes some memoranda of the life of the late Swedish sculptor Fogelberg. His three great works were the equestrian statue of Bernadotte, that of Gustavus Adolphus erected at Bremen, and that of Bergr Jarl, the founder of Stockholm in the thirteenth century. Of his ideal statues his best were the three Scandinavian divinities:—Baldur, Odin and Thor, executed by him for Charles the Fourteenth. Of his Greek subjects the most admirable were his Cupid and Psyche, Venus, Hebe, Pandora, Psyche abandoned, and Mercury lulling Argus. In 1818 he went to France and studied under Bosio and Guérin. He then repaired to Rome, applying himself chiefly to the works of Thorwaldsen and Canova. In 1841, he was elected Correspondent of the French Institute, and received the decoration

of the Polar Star from the Swedish king. Wholly given up to Art, he never married, and in spite of delicate health passed a calm and happy life.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL WINTER EVENINGS.—Ernst, Pauer, Piatelli, Hill, and Goffin, are engaged for the First Concert, February 10, at Willis Rooms.—Single Admissions, Half-a-guinea. For particulars apply to Cramer & Co., Chappel & Co., and Olivieri.—Tickets will be sent to Subscribers with reserved places in a few days hence. Sofas reserved for parties of five can be engaged on application to J. ELLA, Director.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the public are respectfully informed that the Concerts of the ensuing season will take place at the Hanover Square Rooms, on the 12th and 20th of March, the 16th and 20th of April, the 14th and 28th of May, and the 11th and 25th of June.—Conductor, Herr RICHARD WAGNER.—Tickets to the Subscribers of last season will be ready for delivery at Messrs. Addison & Hollier, 210, Regent Street, on Thursday, the 8th of February, and they will have the privilege (for a fortnight from the above date) of securing the same seats they held last season, as marked on the plan of the room. On and after the 13th of February, tickets will be issued to the new Subscribers.

NEW PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. Exeter Hall, President, the Right Hon. Lord Suffield.—Wednesday, February 14, will be performed Cherubini's Grand Choral Work, in G; Beethoven's Symphony in A; Mendelssohn's Overture ('Ruy Blas'); Weber's Overture ('Euryanthe'); Beethoven's Overture ('Egmont'); Part Song (Mendelssohn), with chorus of nearly 300 voices; Violin, Herr Ernst; Conductor, Dr. Wylde. Subscription, 2*l.* 5*s.* Admission, at Messrs. Keith, Prowse & Co., 48, Cheapside, Messrs. Cramer & Co., 201, Regent Street.

AMATEUR MUSICAL SOCIETY.—Members are hereby informed, that the First Concert of the Season will take place at the Hanover Square Rooms, on MONDAY EVENING, February 5, at half-past 8 o'clock. The tickets are now ready for delivery, at Robert N. Olivieri's Musical Repository, 19, Old Bond Street, Piccadilly. HENRY LESLIE, Hon. Sec.

EXETER HALL.—Mrs. FANNY KEMBLE will have the honour of reading Shakespeare's Play of A MIDSUMMER NIGHTS DREAM, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT. The reading will be accompanied by the whole of the incidental Music, composed by Mendelssohn, and performed by a full orchestra, Chorus, under the direction of Mr. Bendick. To commence punctually at 8 o'clock.—Reserved Seats (numbered), 7*s.* 6*d.*; Reserved Seats (not numbered), 5*s.*; West gallery, 3*s.*; Area, 2*s.* Tickets and places may be secured at Mr. Mitchell's Royal Library, 33, Old Bond Street, and at the Music-sellers and Libraries; also at the Office, No. 6 in Exeter Hall.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Pianoforte Music. By Theodore Kullak. (Wessel & Co.)—Every child in Art knows that there must be light, elegant, and gracious works for the relaxation of passing moments, as well as those serious and severe creations which stir deep thoughts and excite strong emotions. Symphonies and Sonatas are fine things to listen to, affording strength as well as amusement; but any amateur who, because of his love for the fugue, the canon, the quartet, thinks it noble to despise the *notturno*, the melody, the prelude, by his contempt proves his pedantry—not his proficiency. Among light pianoforte music, we have not lately met with anything more agreeable than these compositions by M. Kullak. In some—especially the *Deux Valses de Salon*—there is a certain mixture of freakish elegance and sadness, which may have been imitated from Chopin. *Lénoir*: a Ballade, is less to our liking; though it is wrought with care, and contains passages which may interest players of the greatest powers. But the attempt to make a "song without words," on Bürger's fearful legend, is a musical mistake:—a forcible application of Art to purposes for which it is totally unfit. Possibly, however, it is merely a passing tribute to the humour of "Young Germany," which demands that 'Manfred' should be explained in a "Study for the left hand," that "Cologne Cathedral" should be described in a *Symphony*, that Crienhielt, or some other personage from the 'Nibelungen Lied,' should be set as a theme, with variations, to exhibit the proficiency of the newest violinist on his concert tour. We are thankful to say that there is not an intimation of *Valkyrie* or of *Vehmic* mysteries in M. Kullak's *Songs of the Olden Time*; which are popular *Lieder*, nicely arranged, and varied in the new mode. Next come *Six Illustrations of the Arabian Nights*.—Has M. Kullak, or M. Wessel, been the godfather in christening these agreeable characteristic movements? We ask, recollecting how wondrously poor Chopin's compositions were fitted out in London, with sweet names, of which their maker never dreamed. We ask, too, because the Oriental character seems to be not always maintained. *The Dance of the Bayaderes* might be danced by Signora Perea Nefia. *The Gondolier* is a Venetian melody. A *Hymn* is noticeable, as the solitary

hymn in *tempo* that we recollect. The melody, too, (*Andante Religioso*), is treated in a style to remind us of M. Thalberg at his devotions at the pianoforte before a fashionable audience; being amplified on its repetition by those *arpeggi* of which we confess ourselves weary. But enough has been said in qualification, as well as in recommendation, without our naming every separate composition in the collection submitted to us; and we need only repeat, in conclusion, that, excepting M. Stephen Heller,—whose best music is not well enough known here—no modern pianoforte works have reached us from the Continent more pleasing and more nicely made than M. Kullak's.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. Douglas Jerrold's exquisite cabinet drama, 'The Wedding Gown,' was reproduced on Monday with much success,—the part of *Bessie* being capably represented by Mr. A. Younge. This drama was originally produced at this theatre,—which, we presume, has some sort of monopoly of its brilliant dialogue and pathetic story, for we do not remember to have seen it played at any other theatre. It is of the same class as 'The Housekeeper' and 'St. Cupid'; a class of dramatic effort quite peculiar to Mr. Jerrold; being a two-act drama conceived in the spirit and written with the purpose of the highest drama which assumes the proportion of five acts. Mr. Warlow, a new candidate for public favour, made his bow to a London audience in the part of *Junket*, and sustained the character with a fair share of knowledge. Miss Marriott and Miss Arden, as *Augusta* and *Margaret*, acquitted themselves excellently. If new dramas cannot be obtained, we think Mr. Smith is right in reproducing such sterling plays of our earlier years as 'The Wedding Gown.'

HAYMARKET.—Miss Cushman on Monday appeared in *Romeo*, and manifested the force and discrimination which originally won for her popularity in the character. There is a tenderness and delicacy of sentiment in the Shakspearian idea which has always made it difficult of representation to the actor; but the strong opinion which we have declared against the assumption of male parts by female performers is not to be overruled. There is great variety in Miss Cushman's treatment of the passion and the fortunes of the hero. Retaining the punning repartees at the commencement of the play, Miss Cushman shows *Romeo* in his more cheerful as well as his more serious habit, and the frequent smile dissipates often the sadness of the love-sick youth. She thus obtains a contrast between the earlier and later scenes not generally attempted. When the passion has once set in, there is no lack of energy or purpose, but the onslaught on *Tybal* and the lamentations on the consequent banishment are both worked up to a pitch of rage and desperation which are greatly exaggerated. *Juliet* was performed by a Miss Swanborough, a *débutante*, who succeeded in rendering a pretty sketch; but the young lady wants force, both intellectual and physical, to support a tragic heroine of so much dramatic importance, so all of poetry and truth.

SADLER'S WELLS.—On Saturday, 'The Winter's Tale' was re-produced,—Miss Atkinson, who has been lately matriculating at this theatre, appearing as *Hermione*. This lady has yet to conquer certain provincialisms of accent, and the vice of over-acting,—which doubtless will be to her a task of difficulty, and will cost some time. But there is every reason in the promise that she now gives for making the attempt with seriousness and earnestness. In the statue-scene, also, she looked imposing enough; and the result of her effort was decidedly favourable.

MARYLEBONE.—Mr. and Mrs. William Wallace re-appeared on Monday in 'As You Like It,'—a play which they have carefully illustrated by attention to scenery and costume, and otherwise provided with those external embellishments which modern playgoers require. The performance served to inaugurate the legitimate business of the season, and was well received by a numerous audience.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—It is said that the Board of Directors of the *New Philharmonic Society* has elected all the living composers whose works have been performed at past concerts as Honorary Members.—We hear from every side one and the same expression of protest and dissatisfaction at the amazing step taken by the old *Philharmonic* Directors in their choice of a Conductor,—nor need any one be surprised should it bring on disruption and destruction of the Society. It is possible that there may still exist a few old-fashioned amateurs and professors in the eyes of whom every musician with a "Herr" at the head of his name must be a "medicine-man," as the Indians say—a great German,—as such, an object of veneration, even as Weber and Mendelssohn were in their time. But the world of less credulous amateurs will ask for credentials. Now, as a composer, Herr Wagner (supposing him to be what he himself and his admirers assume—a second Gluck) is less presentable at an instrumental concert than most of his predecessors and contemporaries. His overture and march from 'Tannhäuser,' his *entr'acte* from 'Lohengrin' may be given, it is true;—but this is well nigh all the music from their composer's hand that is available,—since his operas, which are written on principle not to be sung, but to be acted, can hardly be conceived fit for a concert-room, even by *Philharmonic* sapience. Nor is Herr Wagner, we believe, a *solo* player on any instrument. In short, the more closely this appointment is looked into, the more clearly will its want of reason (if not want of right) as well as its want of courtesy become evident;—and the more expedient does it seem that the nomination should be sifted and judged, not by the few in council who may have agreed to split their own differences by affronting the entire body of resident professors, but by the members of the *Philharmonic* Society. We dwell on these and other new plans and performances, which so curiously mark the opening of this year of confusion 1855, because our times are strange and events call for no common vigilance. While orchestral execution in England has made vast progress, creation (as distinguished from destruction or imitation) is in a state of pause, and nice calculation and upright administration are required more than at any former period to keep interest alive in old Societies and to provide new ones with a special vocation. It would be grievous if our public were to lose the capacity for enjoyment of the best things, owing to want of sense, of independence, or of enterprise on the part of those who administer its artistic concerns,—but there seems danger of some such result. Want of principle, want of novelty, want of generosity are three very negative substitutes for uprightness, research, and enthusiasm,—and should their influence re-act on our audiences, the shame that Art is not properly patronized in England will lie not with "the million," but with the musician.

The *Harmonic Union* commenced its operations on Wednesday evening with 'The Creation.' The *solos* were sung by Miss Stabbach, Mr. Lockey, and Mr. Weiss. What we have to say generally in regard to this Society will be best deferred to some future occasion. Meanwhile, it will suffice us to give currency to the Directors' announcement, "that engagements have been made with Mr. and Mrs. Sims Reeves and Madame Clara Novello; and negotiations are pending with Mlle. Agnes Bury, Madame Rudersdorf, Signor Belletti, and other eminent vocalists."—Just now all the Societies are "running" on 'The Creation' somewhat mercifully. The Oratorio was given on Wednesday by Mr. Surman's *London Sacred Harmonic Society*,—and last evening, at Exeter Hall, by the *Sacred Harmonic Society*.

M. Jullien's second series of *Promenade Concerts* was followed last evening, as usual, by a masked ball:—and Covent Garden Theatre may now be thoroughly swept and garnished in preparation for the Opera season.—Never have the oddly-compounded entertainments just over been so largely frequented as during this winter.

If memory does not deceive us, the *Pas de Quatre*, which Mr. J. Chalon sketched so airily, was put for-

ward as a jubilee regale on the occasion when Mr. Lumley extricated *Her Majesty's Theatre* from the toils of half-a-century's litigation and entered on its management with "a clear title,"—secured by the proceeds of a sale in *perpetuo* of certain boxes and stalls. To judge from our law reports of the past and the present year, the relief was only temporary—one succeeded by "confusion worse confounded"—by entanglements of a new and curious complication. The other day, we perceive, Mr. Lumley resisted an action of ejectment by calling; in the aid of one of these co-proprietors. This "move," it is true, was not admitted by the presiding Judge (to the peace of mind of others who hold boxes and stalls), and a compromise was recommended.—But this dispute leads us to imagine that the re-opening of *Her Majesty's Theatre* in 1855 is not a certain fact.

The amount of dissension let loose on so many occasions when an organ is to be built, whether in Cathedral, Town Hall, or Wesleyan Chapel, and at junctures when an organist should be elected, is such as to make us think of *Tubal Cain's* instrument as of a *Pandora's* box, out of which cometh more strife than concord. The following, for instance, is copied from the Oxford intelligence in the *Morning Post* of Saturday last.—

"Yesterday the Church Charity Trustees met and elected Dr. Corfe, organist of Christ Church, to the office of organist to St. Martin's Church, vacant by the resignation of Mr. B. Blyth. The same day the parishioners of St. Martin's met and elected Mr. Porter to the same office by a majority of 15 votes, the parish having been polled on the occasion. The consequence of these adverse decisions is, that the trustees and the parishioners are brought into collision, and an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench to decide in whom the appointment rests appears to be the only alternative, as both parties claim the right of appointing the organist, and neither will forego it. It appears that many years ago Sir Charles Nourse, an old citizen, left a sum of money, the interest of which, amounting to 30*l.*, was to pay an organist at St. Martin's Church, the right of appointment being vested in certain trustees, consisting of the mayor, aldermen, assistants, and bailiffs of the old corporation. When the Municipal Reform Bill came into operation the management of the city charities was vested in certain charity trustees appointed by the Lord Chancellor, in the room of the members of the old corporation, which had become defunct. Under this authority, as well as the fact that the donor's will specifies that the trustees shall provide and pay an organist, which they have hitherto done, the trustees consider that the appointment is vested in them, and not in the parish. On the other hand, the parishioners contend that the organ is their property, and that no one can act as organist without their consent and appointment. The organist appointed by the trustees having received their written appointment, has communicated that fact to the rector, the Rev. R. C. Hales, who has forbidden him to play the organ, and informed him that he has, in accordance with the votes of a majority of the parishioners, authorized Mr. Porter to officiate as organist. The next step which it is probable will be taken will be that the organist appointed by the trustees will move the Court of Queen's Bench for a *quo warranto* against the rector, to show cause why he prevents his fulfilling the duties of organist, to which he has been, as he contends, legally appointed."

Mlle. Jenny Ney, belonging to the Dresden Opera, is mentioned as engaged to visit London this spring.—It is said that Mozart's 'Idomeneo' may be produced during her visit—since that opera contains one of her favourite characters.

Miss Arabella Goddard appears to be playing her way through Germany with good success. We do not recollect a former instance of an English female pianist making an extended Continental tour.—While we are speaking of pianoforte-players, it may be mentioned that M. Henri Herz has completed a new *Concerto*, which is well spoken of in the Parisian journals.—Some of our pianists might do worse than produce this if they can, since, the best writings of M. Herz are too clever and too effective to be long so neglected as they are now. Nothing more sparkling, showy and elegant than certain of his variations and *fantasias* is to be found in the library of fashionable concert or chamber music.

New music seems to be stirring in Paris this year, besides such as is furnished in the theatres. A new Symphony by Mr. George Mathias,—a new Sextuor by M. Salvator (whose name is beginning to be heard among chamber musicians) are spoken of in terms of praise.—Madame Viardot is about to give a series of chamber-concerts.

MISCELLANEA

Paris Exhibition of 1855.—From the returns, published in the *London Gazette* by order of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, it appears that all the great branches of industry of the United Kingdom will be effectively represented in the approaching Universal Exhibition. Thus, we find that there will be 20 exhibitors of silk, 5 of shawls and fabrics, 15 gold and silver smiths, 18 of cabinet work and decoration, 11 of clocks and watches, 16 of musical instruments, 25 of general metal work, 15 of saddlery, &c., 13 tanners and curriers, &c., 12 of carriages, 17 of letter-press printing, &c., 5 of bookbinding, 8 of copper-plate, &c. printing, 29 of boots and shoes, 26 manufacturing chemists, 9 of carpets (London), 21 ditto (country), 4 of rope twine, &c., 15 of paper and stationery, 8 brush and comb makers and turners, and 6 of hats and caps. In addition to these a general supplementary list has been printed, containing 130 names of metropolitan exhibitors, whose various professions, and other causes, would not admit of their strict classification under any of the above heads. Twenty-nine Local Committees have been formed in the manufacturing districts of the United Kingdom, who have been, for the most part, energetically engaged in making a judicious selection of all that their respective localities produce which can add to the interest, usefulness, or embellishment of the Paris Exhibition. According to the returns received, there will be 10 exhibitors from Aberdeen, 11 from Arbroath, 26 from Belfast, 93 from Birmingham, 13 from Bradford, 5 from Bristol, 10 from Derby, 43 from Dublin, 15 from Dundee, 1 from Dunfermline, 13 from Edinburgh, 22 from Galashiels, 58 from Glasgow, 12 from Huddersfield, 21 from Leeds, 21 from Nottingham, 9 from Paisley, 2 from Preston, 85 from Sheffield, 22 from the Staffordshire Potteries, 22 from Sunderland, 4 from Trowbridge, 8 from Walsall, and 22 from Wolverhampton. Manchester has sent no return, the Committee in that city having determined to make a collective display of the staple manufactures of the district, without putting forward the names of particular firms. The districts where no Committees have been formed will be represented in the aggregate by upwards of 65 exhibitors. The number of contributors to the machinery department (both in motion and at rest) is 146, together with 25 of our most celebrated agricultural implement makers. A careful digest of these returns shows that if the Exhibition of 1855 had the advantage as regards the number of English exhibitors, the British Section of the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1855 will hold a far more prominent position in point of quality, as the limited space placed at the disposal of the British Government by the Imperial Commission has rendered unavoidable a rejection of all that did not attain to a high standard of excellence.

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An Annual Bonus is allowed to parties who have made Five Annual Payments on Policies taken out on the Profit Scale. That for the current year is 20 per cent. in reduction of the Premium.

Endowments and Annuities granted as usual.

The extensive Assurance Business of the Agra and United Service Bank has been transferred to this Office, and the Society has Branch Establishments or Agencies at CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, ACRE, and HONG KONG.

JOHN CALVERT, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO SECURE THE ADVANTAGE OF THIS YEAR'S ENTRY, PROPOSALS MUST BE LODGED AT THE HEAD-OFFICE, OR AT ANY OF THE SOCIETY'S AGENCIES, ON OR BEFORE 1ST MARCH.

INSTITUTED 1831.

SCOTTISH EQUITABLE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Incorporated by Royal Charters and Special Act of Parliament.

Head Office—EDINBURGH, 28, St. Andrew-square.

LONDON—138, Bishopsgate-street, Cornhill.

The SCOTTISH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY is an Institution peculiarly adapted to afford provision for Families.

It was established in the year 1831, upon the principle of MUTUAL CONTRIBUTION, the Profits being wholly divisible among the Members; and the Additions which have been made to Policies at the Periodical Investigations of the Society afford additional evidence of the prosperity of the Institution, and the great advantages derived by its Members.

The following Examples exhibit the Additions already made:—

A Policy for 1,000l., opened in 1838, is now increased to 1,532l. 3s.

A Policy for 1,000l., opened in 1839, is now increased to 1,421l. 10s. 10d.

A Policy for 1,000l., opened in 1840, is now increased to 1,310l. 12s. 7d.

The Profits are ascertained and divided triennially among Policies of more than five years' duration.

The Annual Revenue is upwards of 150,000l.

The Amount of Assurances in force is upwards of Four Millions and a Quarter sterling.

The Amount paid to the Representatives of Deceased Members exceeds 600,000l.

The Total Amount of Vested Additions allocated to Policies exceeds 600,000l.

The Accumulated Fund is upwards of 830,000l.

Loans granted to Members to the extent of the office value of their Policies.

Copies of the Annual Report, Forms of Proposal and all information may be had on application at any of the Society's Offices in Town or Country.

ROBERT CHRISTIE, Manager.
WILLIAM FINLAY, Secretary.

W. COOK, Agent, 128, Bishopsgate-street, London.
January, 1855.

List of Local Agents.
Barnes—Whitbread, Edward, Stationer.

Battersea—Buckmaster, J.C., New-road, St. John's Hill.

Brixton—Price, J.M., Chemist, 3, Loughborough-place.

Clapham—Balls, Charles, Scientific and Literary Institution.

Commercial-road East—Newton, J., Grocer, Green-street.

De Beauvoir Place—Pettifer, E.H., Chemist, 6, Southgate-road.

Hackney—Reid, Richard, Jun., 2, Denmark-place.

Islington—James, Robert, Commission Agent, 36, Gibson-square.

Kentish Town—Garton, Henry, Chemist, 3, Commercial-place.

Lambeth—Koffey, Thomas, Solicitor, 35, Walpole-place East.

Mill End—Sharp, George, 3, Ireland-road.

Pimlico—Carriek, James, Chemist, 46, Churton-street.

Putney—Stewart, John, High-street.

Stratford—McCash, William, Baker.

Sydenham—Dawe, Thomas, House-agent.

Waltham—Turner, W. St. John, House Agent.

Wandsworth—Brooks, Charles, Chemist.

Whitechapel-road—Nicholson, James, 7, Mount-place.

BOOKBINDING.—W. HOLMES, Practical

Bookbinder, 195, Oxford-street, London. Books bound in Morocco, Russia, or calf, both plain and elegant, on the lowest terms. Gentlemen waited upon with patterns. Estimates given for large or small Libraries.—Address, 195, Oxford-street.

BOOKBINDING.—F. SILANI & CO.

(Successors to the late T. Armstrong, 23, Villiers-street, Strand, solicitors of all Work relating to their Art.)
List of Prices, for cloth, half-calf, calf, morocco, or antique binding, can be had upon application, or will be forwarded for one stamp.

Bookbinding for the Trade.

MORGAN'S PATENT PAPER AND MILLBOARD CUTTING-MACHINES.—SHARP, STEWART & CO.

(sole Manufacturers) are now prepared to execute orders for the above Machines, in all sizes.—ATLAS WORKS, MANCHESTER.

F. DENT, 61, STRAND, and 34 and 35, ROYAL EXCHANGE, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Maker,

by appointment, to the Queen and Prince Albert, sole Successor to the late J. Dent all his patent rights and business at the above Shops, and at the Clock and Compass Factory, at Somerset Wharf, Maker of Chronometers, Watches, Astronomical Turret, and other Clocks, Dipleidoscopes, and Patent Ships Compasses, used on board Her Majesty's Yacht. Ladies Gold Watches, 8 guineas; Gentlemen's, 10 guineas. Strong Silver Lever Watches, 6l. 6s.

"CRYSTAL PALACE."

WATHERSTON & BROGDEN'S GOLD CHAINS,

AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CRYSTAL PALACE, Central Transcept.

No. 23, GALLERY OF PRECIOUS METALS.

MANUFACTORY,

16, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, LONDON.

FINE-ART MANUFACTURE.—ELKINGTON & Co.

respectfully solicit the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Amateurs, Artists, and the public in the advancement of British Art-Manufacture, to their increasing collections of Statuettes, Vases, &c. published exclusively by them in Bronze, Silver, and Gold, from the Antique and select Works of Modern Artists.

Also their Artistic and Decorative Paints, calculated for the Table, Sideboard, Library, Boudoir, &c.

These productions were honoured at the late Great Exhibition by an award of the 'Council Medal,' and may be obtained at either of the Establishments—

22, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

42, MOORGATE-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

MESSRS. J. & R. MCCRACKEN, FOREIGN AGENTS, AND AGENTS TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY, No. 7, Old Jewry,

beg to remind the Nobility, Gentry, and Artists, that they continue to receive consignments of Objects of Fine Arts, Baggage, &c. from all parts of the Continent, for clearing through the Custom House, &c.; and that they undertake the shipment of effects to all parts of the world. Lists of the Correspondents abroad, and every information, can be had on application at their Office, as above. Also, in Paris, of M. M. CHENU, No. 88, Rue Croix des Petits Champs (established upwards of fifty years), Packer and Custom-House Agent to the French Court and to the Musée Royal.

GLASS SHADES, for the Preservation of all

Articles injured by Exposure.—At H. HETLEY'S Wholesale and Retail Warehouse, 13, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square. Estimates and Prices of all descriptions of Glass for glazing forwarded free.

OSLERS' TABLE GLASS, CHANDELIERS,

LUSTRES, &c. 44, Oxford-street, London, conducted in connection with the Metropolitan Museum of Ornament. Established 1807. Richly cut and engraved Decanters in great variety. Wine Glasses, Water Jugs, Goblets, and all kinds of Table Glass at exceedingly moderate prices. Crystal glass Chandeliers, of new and elegant designs, for Gas or Candles. A large stock of Foreign Ornamental Glass always on view. Furnishing orders executed with despatch.

HOT WATER APPARATUS, adapted for

Horticultural and every other description of Buildings; improved Boilers, requiring no brickwork; Warm Air Apparatus, &c.—S. S. TAYLER, Engineer, Battersea.

FLOWER-POTS and GARDEN SEATS.—

JOHN MORTLOCK, 250, Oxford-street, respectfully announces that he has a very large assortment of the above articles in various colours, and solicits an early inspection. Every description of useful HORTICULTURAL GLASS, and EARTHENWARE, at the lowest possible price, for Cash.—350, Oxford-street, near Hyde Park.

CONSTANT EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEED.—Ladies or Gentlemen are instructed in the New, Elegant, Ornamental Arts of WHITE, GOLD, or OAK DECORATION, for articles of general use. THE ARTS TAUGHT FOR

One Guinea each, and the competent "GUARANTEED" by which from 2l. to 3l. may be realized weekly. Ladies wishing to increase their incomes cannot pursue a more elegant, artistic, or pleasurable occupation. Private Lessons given at Ladies' own residences. Mr. J. A. WIERCE, who is an exhibitor at the Stationery Court, Crystal Palace, Royal Polytechnic, and Panopticon, invites Ladies to see his unique specimens at the above public buildings, or at Mr. J. A. Show Rooms, daily, from Ten till Five, 12, Percy-street, Bedford-square, near Rathbone-place. The Arts taught by correspondence.

CONTINUOUS EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEED.—A limited number of LADIES WANTED IMMEDIATELY, to pursue the Fashionable and Lucrative Arts of

"ILLUMINATING ON YELLOW" and "LITHOGRAPHY," for objects at the Stationery Court, Crystal Palace, intended for publication. Each Art is taught for One Guinea, either personally or by correspondence, and by which a handsome income can be realized weekly. Continuous employment guaranteed at the pupil's residence and private instruction.—The elegant specimens are on view daily, at Mons. LAURENT'S residence, 14, Torrington-square, near Russell-square; Royal Polytechnic, &c.—References to families of distinction. No knowledge of drawing necessary.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, with

out Chloroform.—Mr. WALTER BLUNDELL is at home daily, from Ten till Four, for Dental Operations under his new patent process.—29, New Broad-street, City.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH of the best, cheapest,

and most durable description. Manufactured and adapted solely by Mr. THOS. LUKIN, with guaranteed success, on his improved French mode of mechanical construction. Read Lukin's 'Essay on the Teeth,' with illustrations, crown 8vo. 2s. 6d., by post. 3s. 4, Upper George-street, Bryanston-square.

A NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH.

MR. HOWARD, SURGEON-DENTIST, 52, FLEET-STREET, has introduced an ENTIRELY NEW DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble the natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer; they will never change colour or decay, and will be found superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. Decayed teeth rendered sound and useful in mastication.

52, FLEET-STREET. At home from Ten till Five.

CARRIAGES of the lightest Construction, best

build and finish, at reduced prices.—For SALE, or to be let on job, a large assortment of New and Second-hand CARRIAGES, comprising single and double seated Broughams, Clares, Steppe Barouches, Pilettoms, Phaetons, &c.—PEAKE'S old-established Carriage Factory, 5, Lisle, or 11, Princes-street, Leicester-square.

CAMP LANTERNS for the CRIMEA, combining

every recent improvement, adapted for burning the Patent Fuse Candles, which can be instantly ignited as a lucifer. These Lanterns are equally suitable for warehouses and others. Price 3s. each; Fuse Camp Candles, 1s. 3d. per box. Sold by all Lamp-Dealers; by S. CLARKE, 53, Albany-street, Regent's Park; and wholesale by PALMER & Co. Sutton-street, Clerkenwell.

PATENT FUSEE CARRIAGE CANDLES,

can be instantly ignited as a lucifer, are of different lengths, adapted for journeys of two, three, or four hours, and of two thicknesses to fit all lamps.—Sold in Boxes of 1s. 3d. per box, at all Grocers, Candle-Dealers, and Chemists; and wholesale by PALMER & Co. Sutton-street, Clerkenwell, London.

IMPROVED DASHBOARD LAMPS, made

so that they can be instantly affixed to the Dashboard of any Gig, Drag, or other description of Vehicle, and can be as quickly removed and used for a Hand-Lamp in the carriage. They are adapted for burning the new Patent Fusee Candle. The appearance and effect are equal to that of a carriage lamp of superior finish, but the price being less than half, these lamps are placed within the reach of every person requiring a light when driving at night. Price 12s. 6d. each, at any of the Lamp-Dealers; and wholesale by PALMER & Co. Sutton-street, Clerkenwell; and by the Patentee, S. CLARKE, 53, Albany-street, Regent's Park, London.

MODERATOR LAMPS.—IMPROVED

PRINCIPLE.—For simplicity, strength and general finish, the LAMPS sold by THOMAS PEARCE & SON are far superior to any other kind. They are all made expressly for their house—are tried before they leave the Manufactory, and have important improvements peculiar to only these lamps. Their construction is so simple, and the materials so good, for art, elegance and good taste, the assortment is quite unexceeded, many of the designs belonging exclusively to T. PEARCE & SON.

Direct Importers of Oil of the finest quality.

T. PEARCE & SON, 23, Ludgate-hill.

PURE FRENCH COLZA OIL, 4s. 9d. per

gallon.—Messrs. LEMAIRE & Co. Manufacturers, Paris—Sole Depot in England, the London Soap and Candle Company, 76, New Bond-street.

NOTICE.—OVERCOATS, CAPES, &c.—

NO CHARGE FOR WATERPROOFING.

One of the largest Stocks in London of every description, first-class Garments, at lowest charges; also of YOUTHS' ditto, all made thoroughly impervious to rain, without extra charge, or making order at a day's notice.—W. BEDDOE, 90, NEW BOND-STREET, and 69, COXN HILL (only).

OLD RED LACHRYMÆ CHRISTI,

Falernian, and Capri Wines, &c.; bright Ruby Victoria, 32s.; and Superior Sherry, 40s. per gallon. Also, French Brandy, 40s. 6d. per gallon. Best Marsala, 24s.; choice old pale Cognac Brandy, 64s.; and bottles and hamper, 3s. per dozen; allowed on return. All other first-class foreign wines and spirits. Country orders should be accompanied by a remittance to THOS. THOMSON, 2, Botolph-lane, City.

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE

SAUCE imparts the most exquisite relish to Steaks, Chops, and all Roast Meat, Gravies, Fish, Game, Soup, Curries, and Salad, and by its tonic and invigorating properties enables the stomach to perfectly digest the food. The daily use of this aromatic and delicious Sauce is the best safeguard to health. Sold by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, 6, Vere-street, Oxford-street, London, and 68, Broad-street, Worcester; and also by Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Messrs. Cross & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Grocers in London; and generally by the principal Vendors of Sauce.—N.B. To guard against imitations, see that the names of "Lea & Perrins" are upon the label and patent cap of the bottle.

TO THE CLERGY, ARCHITECTS, AND CHURCHWARDENS.

GILBERT J. FRENCH, BOLTON, Lancashire, having declined appointing Agents for the sale of his Manufactures of CHURCH FURNITURE, ROBES, &c. replies immediately to all inquiries addressed to him at Bolton, from which place only orders are executed. He respectfully invites direct communications, as by far the most economical and satisfactory arrangement. Parcels free at the principal Railway Stations.

CHUBB'S LOCKS, with all the RECENT

IMPROVEMENTS; STRONG FIRE-PROOF SAFES, CASH AND DEED BOXES.—Complete Lists of Sizes and Prices may be had on application to the Proprietors, CHUBB & SON, 37, St. Paul's Churchyard, London; 23, Lord-street, Liverpool; 16, Market-street, Manchester; and Hornsey Fields, Wolverhampton.

AT MR. MECHE'S ESTABLISHMENT, 4, LEADENHALL-STREET, London,

are exhibited the finest specimens of British manufactures, in DRESSING and other Boxes, Dressing Bags, and other articles of utility or luxury, suitable for presentation. A separate department for Paper Maché Manufactures and Bagatelle Tables.

Battery, Ropers, Soissons, Penzance, Strops, Paste, &c. as usual. Shipping Order executed for Merchants and Captains. An extensive assortment of superior Hair and other Brushes for the Toilet.

GENTLEMEN who require their HOUSES REPAIRED or DECORATED in an efficient manner and at a moderate cost, can be furnished with Estimates free of charge. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

JOHN SYKES, Builder, 45, Essex-street, Strand.

DRAFT round DOORS and WINDOWS PREVENTED by using GREENWOOD'S PATENT RUBBER STOPPERS, the most economical plan for the purpose. They are made in wood mouldings, to fit round the jamb linings. The door closes against the India-rubber, and makes perfectly air-tight. New corners made on this plan at a reduced cost.

JOHN GREENWOOD, Patentee, 10, Arthur-street West, London Bridge.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING, Mats, Rugs, Mattresses, Horse-covers, Cushions, Brushes and Brooms, Sheep-shearing, Cordage, Brush-fibre, &c. &c., of which priced Catalogues may be had free by post.

Warehouse, 43, LUDGATE-HILL, London.

FISHER'S DRESSING-CASES, FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. FISHER'S STOCK IS ONE OF THE LARGEST IN LONDON. AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL PURCHASERS. Catalogues post-free.

189 and 189, STRAND, corner of Arundel-street.

DR ARNOTT'S SMOKE CONSUMING FIRE-GRATE is manufactured by F. EDWARDS, SON & Co., 42, Pole-street, Oxford-street; where one may be seen in daily use. The advantages of this Grate consist in the smoke being perfectly consumed, no chimney sweeping being required, and a saving of from 40 to 50 per cent. being effected in the cost of fuel. Prospectuses, with Testimonials, sent on application.

DISH COVERS and HOT WATER DISHES In every material, in great variety, and of the newest and most fashionable patterns. Tin Dish Covers, 3s. 6d. the set of six; Black Tin, 12s. 3d. to 25s. 6d. the set of six; elegant modern patterns, 3s. 6d. to 58s. 6d. the set; Britannia Metal, with or without handles, 10s. to 12s. 6d. the set; 12s. 6d. the set; Sheffield Plate, 10s. to 12s. 6d. the set; Black Tin Hot Water Dish, with wells for gravy, 12s. to 30s.; Britannia Metal, 22s. to 77s.; Electro-plated on Nickel, full size, 11s. 11d.

THE PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER. THE REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced 20 years ago by WILLIAM S. BURTON, was PLATED by the patent process of Messrs. KEELING & CO., is beyond all comparison the very best article next to sterling silver that can be employed as such, either for jewelry or ornaments, as by no possible test it is distinguishable from real silver.

Thread or Fiddle Pattern. King's Pattern. King's Pattern.

Tea Spoons, per dozen	12s.	30s.	40s.
Desert Forks	30s.	40s.	40s.
Desert Spoons	30s.	40s.	40s.
Table Forks	40s.	50s.	50s.
Table Spoons	40s.	50s.	50s.
Tea and Coffee Set, Waiters, Candelsticks, &c., at proportionate prices. All kinds of re-plating done by the patent process.			

HOT AIR, Gas, Vesta, JOYCE'S STOVES. STOVES for the economical and safe heating of halls, shops, warehouses, passages, basements, and the like, being at this season demanded, WILLIAM S. BURTON invites attention to his unrivalled assortment, adapted (one or the other) to every conceivable requirement, at prices from 10s. each to 30 guineas. His variety of Register and other Stoves is the largest in existence.

WILLIAM S. BURTON has TEN LARGE SHOW-ROOMS devoted to the show of GENERAL FURNISHING IRON-WARE (including Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated and Britannia Metal Ware, &c.) and to the display of the most arranged and classified that purchasers may easily and at once make their selections.

Catalogues, with Engravings, sent (per post) free. The money returned for every article not approved of.

39, OXFORD-STREET (corner of Newman-street); 1, 2, and 3, NEWMAN-STREET; and 4 and 5, PERRY'S-PLACE.

TRY BATES'S VALUABLE and CELEBRATED IRISH EXHIBITION RAZORS, only Two Shillings each; by post, Two-and-Sixpence, prepaid. They are the best now made for keen shaving. Manufactured by JAMES BATES, at 62, South George-street, Dublin.

INFANTS NEW FEEDING BOTTLES. From the *Lancet*.—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the nursing bottles introduced by Mr. ELAM, of Oxford-street. They are adapted to milk, bisulphites, and all kinds of food; and, whether for weaning rearing by hand, or occasional feeding, are quite unrivalled." BENJAMIN ELAM, 196, Oxford-street. 7s. 6d. The bottle and mouthpiece are stamped with my name and address.

DECAYED TEETH and TOOTH-ACHE. Patronized by Her Majesty the Queen, and H.R.H. Prince Albert. Mr. HOWARD'S PATENT WHITE-SILVER CEMENT is the best for the decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is placed in the tooth in a soft state without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, lasting many years. Sold by Messrs. 39, Regent-street, Sanger, 13s. and Hanny, 63, Oxford-street; and 4, Chancery-lane, J. Johnston, 10s. 6d. per bottle. All Chemists and Medicine Vendors in the kingdom. Price 3s. 6d. with full directions for use enclosed.

DECORATION OF THE HEAD.—The admirable taste displayed in the *Head Dress* of a woman is a leading belle, who are no less indebted to art than to nature for their superiority, may be limited, but never equalled, without the aid of the hair. The hair is the most important requisite in a woman's dress. The hair, the skillful art of embellish; but attempts to arrange in a manner befitting the requirements of the fashionable circles. For this, the Hair must be nourished and invigorated, and all relaxing tendencies overcome. *Oldridge's Balm of Columbia* is the only preparation, truly efficacious, without injury to the hair, for the purpose.

By its frequent use the Hair is prevented from turning gray, is improved in appearance, strengthened, and receives, by frequent application, that beautiful gloss and luxuriance which so greatly adds to the grace and dignity of the human form.

Price 6d. per bottle, and 11s. per bottle; no other prices are genuine. Sold by *OLDRIDGE'S BALM*, 18, Wellington-street North, Strand.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Perfumers and Stationers.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

THE return of Youth to the respective Boarding-schools induces a solicitude for their Personal Comfort and Attraction. Now it is that

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for accelerating the growth and for improving and beautifying the hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for improving the Skin and Complexion, and removing Cutaneous Eruptions, and

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTIFRICE, for rendering the Teeth beautifully white and preserving the Gums, are considered indispensable accompaniments for the attainment of these Personal Advantages so universally sought for and admired.

Sold by A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London; and by Chemists and Perfumers.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

BEAUTIFUL HAIR, WHISKERS, &c., are INVARIABLY PRODUCED IN TWO OR THREE WEEKS by COUPELLE'S CELEBRATED CRINTRAIR, which is universally acknowledged as the only preparation to be really depended upon for the unflinching production of Hair, as also cheating Greyness, Baldness, &c., and rendering the Hair luxuriant, curly, and glossy. Mr. Williams, a Leather-street, Liverpool. "I can now show as fine a head of hair as any person, solely from using your Crintrair."—*Serjeant Croxall, London.*

Through using your Crintrair, I have an excellent Moustache, which I had before despaired of. Mrs. Carter, Farnborough, Dorset. "My hair which was quite bald, has now grown with per hair."—Price 2s. per packet, through all Chemists and Perfumers; or sent post free for 24 penny stamps, by ROSALIE COUPELLE, 80, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Guard against imitations under closely similar names. Twenty penny Testimonials, with list of Country Agents, post free for two stamps.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? No other compound for the Hair has maintained such an enduring celebrity as EMILY DEAN'S CRINTRAIR. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustaches, Eyebrows, &c. in a few weeks, and restore the Hair in baldness, from whatever cause, strengthen it when weak, prevent its falling out, and effectually check grey hairs at its source. For the nursery, Dr. Wilson says, it is unrivalled. Price 2s. per Package (elegantly perfumed); sent post free on receipt of 24 penny postage stamps, by Mr. J. A. DEAN, 87, Fenchurch-street, Gray's Inn-road, London. Sold by every Chemist in the Kingdom. "In one fortnight it produced a beautiful set of moustaches." H. Adams. "It has prevented my hair falling off." J. Hickson. "It has quite checked the greyness that was coming on." Mrs. Elder.

VIOLETS.

H. BREIDENBACH, Distiller of Flowers and Essences of Cologne to the Queen, has now in great perfection several EXTRACTS of that favourite flower the WOOD VIOLET. It has a lasting odour, and will not stain the handkerchief. Violet Pomade, Cold Cream of Violets, Violet Sachet Powder, and several toilet preparations of the same flower equally fragrant.

107 n. New Bond-street, facing Redmayne's.

METALFE & CO'S NEW PATTERN

TOOTH BRUSH & PENETRATING HAIR BRUSHES.—The Tooth Brush has the important advantage of searching thoroughly into the divisions of the Teeth, and is famous for the hair not coming loose, &c. An improved Clothes Brush, incapable of injuring the finest and most delicate Fabrics, with the durable unbleached Russian bristles. Flesh Brushes of improved graduated and powerful friction. Velvet Brushes, which set in the most successful manner. Smyrna Sponges. By means of direct importations, Metalfe & Co. are enabled to secure to their customers the luxury of a Genuine Smyrna Sponge. Only at METALFE, ENGLAND, 179, New Bond-street, Establishment, 130 s. Oxford-street, one door from Holles-street.

Caution.—Beware of the words "From Metalfe's," adopted by some houses.

METALFE'S ALKALINE TOOTH POWDER, 2s. per box.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been for many years sanctioned by the most eminent of the Medical Profession as an excellent remedy for Acidities, Heartburn, Headache, &c., and Indigestion. As a Mild Aperient it is admirably adapted for delicate Females, particularly during Pregnancy; and it prevents the Food of Infants from turning sour during digestion. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms a most agreeable and powerful Medicine, which is highly agreeable and efficacious. Prepared by DINNEFORD & CO., Dispensing Chemists, and General Agents for the improved Horse Hair Gloves and Belts, 179, New Bond-street, London, and sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the Empire.

DR. DE JONGH'S

LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.

Prepared for MEDICINAL USE in the LOFFODEN ISLES, NORWAY, and put to the test of Chemical Analysis.

THIS pure and unadulterated, transparent, light brown Cod Liver Oil, long known and justly appreciated on the Continent, has now acquired the highest commendation of the Medical Profession in this country, by whom it has been extensively and successfully prescribed, and with almost immediate and remarkably beneficial results—in many instances where ordinary Cod Liver Oil had been copiously, though ineffectually, administered.

It owes its superior efficacy not only to its method of preparation, but to the fact—clearly established by chemical analysis and therapeutic experiments—that the liver of the species of cod-fish from which it is exclusively procured naturally contains a larger quantity of Iodine, of the elements of the bile and other essential properties, than is found in other kinds of the genus GADUS. It is of the finest quality, free from any admixture, or the usually repulsive, sickly, and nauseous flavour or after-taste of the Pale Oil, or of the Brown Oil, commonly sold, though totally unfit for medicinal purposes.

Being sold by IMPERIAL MEASURE it is as low in price per ounce as any other genuine Cod Liver Oil, whilst its chemical analysis and effects render it incalculably cheaper. Medical and Scientific Testimonials of the highest character delivered or forwarded, GRATIS, on application to Dr. de Jongh, Sole Agent and Dispenser, at ASHES, HARBOUR & CO. 77, STRAND, LONDON, by whom the Oil is sold Wholesale and Retail, in bottles capped and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature; and in vials corked with the same. Sole Agents and Dispensers. Where difficulty occurs in procuring the Oil, four half-pint bottles will be forwarded to any part of England, CARRIAGE PAID, on receipt of a remittance of 10s. 6d. per bottle.

Half-pints (10 ounces). 2s. 6d.; Pints (20 ounces), 4s. 6d.; Quarts (40 ounces), 9s.

HENRY'S CALCINED MAGNESIA continues to be prepared, with the most scrupulous care and attention, by Messrs. THOS. & WM. HENRY, Manufacturing Chemists, Manchester. It is sold, in bottles, price 2s. 6d.; or with glass stoppers at 4s. 6d. Stamp included, with full directions for its use, by their various agents in the Metropolis, and throughout the United Kingdom; but it cannot be genuine unless their names are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is fixed over the cork or stopper of each bottle.

Sold in London, wholesale, by Messrs. Barclay & Sons, Farringdon-street; Sutton & Co. Bow Church-yard; Newbery & Sons, 25, Edwards-street; Butcher, St. Pauls Church-yard; Savory & Co. New Bond-street; Sanger, Oxford-street; and of most of the Venders of the Magnesia may be had, authenticated by similar Stamp. HENRY'S AROMATIC SPIRIT OF VINEGAR, the invention of Mr. HENRY, and the only genuine preparation of that article.

KNOW THYSELF! The secret art of DISCOVERING THE TRUE CHARACTER OF INDIVIDUALS from the peculiarities of their HANDWRITING, has long been practised by Miss GRAHAM with astonishing success. Her startling delineations are both full and detailed, differing from anything hitherto attempted. All persons wishing to "know themselves," or any friend in whom they are interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating sex and age, enclosing 18 penny post stamps to Miss GRAHAM, 10, CHICHESTER PLACE, KING'S CROSS, LONDON, and they will receive in a few days a minute detail of the mental and moral qualities, talents, and character, the virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected.

"Miss Graham is a most successful graphologist." *Famly Herald.*

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!—All sufferers from this alarming complaint are earnestly invited to consult or write to Dr. HENRY, as he guarantees them relief in every case. His remedy has been successful in curing thousands of persons during the last twelve years, and is applicable to every kind of single and double Rupture, however bad or long-standing, in male or female of any age, causing no confinement or inconvenience in its use whatever. Sent post free to any part of the world, with full directions for use, on receipt of 7s. 6d. in postage stamps, cash, or post-office order, payable at the General Post-office, to Dr. Herbert Leslie, 57A, Fenchurch-street, Gray's Inn-road, London.—At home daily (except Sunday) from 11 till 3 o'clock. Pamphlet of Testimonials sent post free on receipt of one postage stamp.

TO MOTHERS AND NURSES.

MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Thirty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and so pleasant, that no Child will refuse to be rubbed with it. Parents should be careful to purchase the Syrup, and notice that the Names of BARCLAY & SONS, 55, FARRINGTON-STREET, LONDON, are on the wrapper, and that the name of Mrs. Johnson is on the Stamp affixed to each Bottle. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

CHILBLAINS, RHEUMATISM, LUM-

BAGO.—Chilblains are prevented from breaking, and their tormenting itching instantly removed, by WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD, universally esteemed for its extraordinary efficacy in Rheumatism, Pains, Gouty Affections, and Complaints of the Stomach; but where this certain remedy has been unknown or neglected, and the chilblains have actually suppurated or broke, WHITEHEAD'S FAMILY CERATE will cure the pain, and very speedily heal them.

CHILBLAINS—WHITEHEAD'S ESSENCE OF MUSTARD.

"The Rev. the Rector of Booter, Norfolk, to Mr. R. Johnston. "Sir,—Last winter my little boy was tormented for three months with chilblains, which scarcely ever allowed him to sleep at night, and which ultimately broke out in sores, and covered his feet with wounds. I tried all the outward applications, but could hear of without the slightest success. This year the chilblains appeared again, as bad or worse than before, and promised to run the same course. I then chanced to catch my eye on a bottle of Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, I made a trial of it, and though the chilblains were on the point of breaking, the first application stopped the itching, and in a day or two they were cured. I think it my duty to testify to the virtues of your medicine, that I may assist in making known a specific for a complaint which has so generally among children, and so dangerous to them. I remain, yours obliged, Wm. R. Johnston." Prepared only by the Executors of the late Robert Johnston, deceased, and sold in bottles, 2s. 6d. each the Cerate in boxes, 1s. 6d. each. Sold by Messrs. Barclay & Sons, 55, Farringdon-street, London, wholesale agents; and by every Druggist and Medicine Vender in the United Kingdom. The genuine has the name, R. Johnston, engraved on the stamp.

DEAFNESS and NOISES in the HEAD.

Institution for the Cure of Deafness, 9, Suffolk-place, Pall Mall, London. Instant and permanent restoration of hearing guaranteed, without the use of ear-trumpets, instruments, or causing one moment's inconvenience to the most aged or nervous sufferer. Dr. HOGGTON'S new and extraordinary discovery, by one consultation enables deaf persons of either sex to hear immediately with perfect ease the lowest whisper, and magically removes all ringing in the ears. Hospital and private testimonials and certificates from the most eminent Physicians and Surgeons in England, in whose presence deaf persons have been cured, and many hundreds of private patients cured can be seen or referred to. Hours of consultation, 11 till 4 every day. Francis Robert Hoggton, M.D., of the Hoggton College of Physicians, 2, St. James's-street, 2, 1845; Licentiate of the Apothecaries Company, April 30, 1846.

Just published, "SELF-CURE OF DEAFNESS," for country patients; a step to empiricism, quackery, and exorbitant fee, sent on receipt of seven stamps, free. Examination free. 9, Suffolk-place, Pall Mall.

FREEDOM FROM COUGHS.—One of Dr.

LOCKOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, allowed to dissolve in the mouth, immediately relieves the most violent fit of Coughing, and protects the lungs from all the irritation of Fogs and Frosts. HAVE A PLEASANT TASTE. Sold by all Chemists, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS an astonishing Remedy

for the CURE OF ASTHMA.—Mrs. Newton, of Hyde, states, in a letter to Mr. WILD, Chemist, Hyde, that for many years she had been afflicted with severe attacks of asthma, great difficulty of breathing, and violent coughing. For some time she tried various remedies, and was under the treatment of several surgeons for months together, without obtaining any benefit. She was then recommended to try Holloway's Pills. The first dose gave relief, and by continuing them a cure has been effected. Being anxious that others so afflicted should obtain relief, she desires this fact to be publicly known. Sold by all Druggists, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 254, Strand, London; and 50, Maiden-lane, New York.

NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.

The NINETEENTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Members of the NATIONAL PROVIDENT INSTITUTION was held at the London Tavern, on Wednesday, December 20, 1854, S. H. LUCAS, Esq., in the chair.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read,

The SECRETARY proceeded to read the Report of the Directors for the past year, which is as follows:—

"On this the 19th anniversary of the Institution, the Directors have great pleasure in submitting to their fellow-members the following gratifying Report.

"In the last twelve months, 1,545 proposals for assurance have been made to the Board: the number of Policies issued is 1,392, assuring the sum of 553,074*l.*; the Annual Premiums on which amount to 10,654*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* The remaining 243 proposals have either been declined or not completed. This large amount of business during the year just closed affords satisfactory evidence that the high position which the Institution has so long held in public estimation is steadily maintained, notwithstanding the eager competition to which all life assurance offices are now subjected.

"The number of deaths this year has been 130. The claims arising from these, including bonuses added to the sums assured, amount to 70,051*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.*, being 6,572*l.* 17*s.* 3*d.* less than the preceding year. The total amount paid and in course of payment, since the establishment of the Institution, to the representatives of deceased members, is 441,369*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*

"The accounts for the year ending the 30th of November last have been duly audited; the balance of receipts over the disbursements in that period is 117,060*l.* 6*s.* increasing the capital stock of the Institution to the sum of 1,092,166*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*, which is invested on mortgage of real estate, and on Government and other satisfactory securities; 49,778*l.* being advanced on loan at interest to members on security of their respective policies.

"The annual income arising from the premiums of 13,176 existing policies (after deducting the sum of 33,343*l.* 17*s.* 2*d.* for abatement of premiums at the last division) is 17,596*l.* 5*s.* 9*d.*, and from interest on invested capital, 44,738*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*; showing a total annual income of 223,073*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*

"The Acts relating to Friendly Societies, under which this Institution was originally enrolled, have of late years undergone repeated alterations. This frequent change in the law was productive of such great inconvenience that the Directors felt it incumbent on them to unite with certain other societies similarly founded in applying to Parliament for a special act, whereby they might in future be relieved from restrictions applicable only to local societies. This desirable object was attained at the close of the last session of Parliament, when an act (17 & 18 Vict. c. 51) was passed, whereby this and other societies are henceforward relieved from restrictions, and are placed, in regard to the scope and character of business, on an equal footing with other Life Assurance Societies.

"A notice for convening a Special General Meeting of members, on Wednesday, the 10th of January next, has been issued, to consider the expediency of altering the quinquennial period of the divisions of profits to a triennial one. The Directors think it right to inform their fellow-members that this proposal has not been brought forward by the Board; and they trust the said meeting will be largely attended, so that the proposed change may obtain that deliberate consideration which a subject of such vast importance demands.

"The following statement shows the amount returned to the members, by abatement in premium, at the Divisions of Profits of the 17 years ending the 30th of November, 1853: in addition to which, the sum of 196,561*l.* has been added by way of bonus to the sums assured by those members who elected that mode of appropriation:—

	At the division of 1842	Reductions.
" " " "	1843	218,271 16
" " " "	1844	54,818 9 7
" " " "	1845	168,744 5 10

Total sum returned in abatement of premiums £240,134 11 8

"The following statement shows the progress of the Institution:—

"NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED.	
" From 15 Dec. 1835, to 30 Nov. 1847 (7 years)	3,915
" From 30 Nov. 1847, to 30 Nov. 1848 (1 year)	4,273
" From 30 Nov. 1847, to 30 Nov. 1849 (2 years)	7,096
" From 30 Nov. 1849, to 30 Nov. 1850 (1 year)	1,336
" From 30 Nov. 1850, to 30 Nov. 1851 (1 year)	1,368
Total number issued	17,494

"AMOUNT OF INCOME.

" 30 Nov. 1849	£20,370 9 7
" 30 Nov. 1847	111,113 13 0
" 30 Nov. 1853	206,700 11 5
" 30 Nov. 1853 (after allowing the reduction on Premiums)	201,910 14 4
" 30 Nov. 1854	223,073 13 4

"AMOUNT OF CAPITAL.

" 30 Nov. 1847	£139,806 1 7
" 30 Nov. 1849	147,173 10 8
" 30 Nov. 1853	875,686 5 7
" 30 Nov. 1854	1,092,166 5 8

(Signed on behalf of the Directors.)

"S. H. LUCAS, Chairman.

"JOSEPH MARSH, Secretary.

"London, Dec. 12, 1854."

The CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen, It is again my privilege to congratulate you upon the increasing prosperity of our Institution. In proposing to you the usual acceptance of the Report which has just been read, I feel confident that every member in this room, and every member throughout the country, as soon as he or she shall come to a knowledge of its contents, must participate in those feelings of lively satisfaction which the Directors derive from being able to put forth such a document. Gentlemen, notwithstanding

the very eager and active competition of some 200 life offices in this metropolis, we have received upwards of 1,545 new proposals for assurance in the course of the last year; 1,392 of which we were able to accept, and to issue policies of assurance upon, deriving annual premiums therefrom within a fraction of 20,000*l.* This I think a most cheering evidence, not only that the high reputation which the Society has attained is steadily maintained, but that it is yearly on the increase. (Applause.)

The next item in the Report is one of great moment—perhaps of the greatest moment—as an element of our success, is the low rate of mortality during the past year, and, indeed, during the whole period of our existence. I have the best authority for saying, that during last year, as well as in former years, the rate of mortality which we have experienced is considerably under that which might fairly be looked for. (Hear, hear.) This, I think, we may in no small degree attribute to the skill and watchfulness of our medical advisers. I know not whether they are present or not, but they deserve that it should be noticed, for if due vigilance in this respect were not maintained by them, and by the Board, any great accession of members from year to year, instead of proving an element of strength, would, I need not say, be an element of great weakness and danger. It is, therefore, gratifying to believe, from good authority, that the rate of mortality has been so favourable to the success of our Institution. We have passed through a year in which, as is well known, a very serious epidemic has prevailed in many parts of the country, and yet, notwithstanding the large addition of members, the number of deaths reported in the past year is very moderate.

The next circumstance I would notice is one which I always contemplate (as I am sure every member must) with the deepest interest, which is the large sum of 441,369*l.* that has been paid to the families or representatives of deceased members in the 19 years during which this Institution has existed. (Hear, hear.) I remember, in the early period of this Institution, the most hopeful among us ventured to predict that we should realize a capital of half a million at the end of 20 years. Now, after having paid away nearly that amount of money to the families of deceased members, we find that we have accumulated a capital of 1,092,000*l.* (Cheers.) I never will speak of it boastfully, but I do speak of it as most cheering, and as evincing the most conclusive evidence of success, so far as human ability can be brought to bear upon an Institution of this kind, and I say it in all humility, that I believe our success is unparalleled. I have here a copy of the first annual Report that the Directors presented to their fellow members on the 13th of December, 1836, and with your leave, I will trouble you with one paragraph only:—"The Directors have great satisfaction in stating that the balance of cash remaining in hand, &c., is 10,670*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, which sum is duly invested." I remember, on presenting that Report to the Annual Meeting, we were delighted to find that we had accomplished so much. That 10,000*l.* was the germ of the prosperity and magnitude to which the Institution has now risen; from that 10,000*l.* we have accumulated a capital of considerably upwards of one million sterling, after having paid to the families of deceased members, or their representatives, nearly half a million. (Cheers.) I advert to this as showing the fruits of our 19 years' labour. Here we see realized the great object for which the Institution was established; and when we contemplate the large amount of really substantial benefit thus diffused among hundreds, perhaps thousands, of families, it is most gratifying to think that the object with which we started has been so extensively realized; and I may state, from information on which I can rely, that a very large proportion of the sum so paid has been paid to families who, without this provision, would have been left comparatively destitute. (Hear, hear.) Hence, I say, the encouragement to every member to induce his friends and connexions to secure to their families the benefits which this Institution affords.

Passing from figures however cheering, I would just notice, in very few words, a paragraph in the Report relating to the Act of Parliament which was obtained at the close of last session. In common with four or five other societies similarly founded, we felt it to be our duty to endeavour to obtain an act which should relieve us from legislative interference year after year—alterations being often made mainly, and almost entirely, to suit small local societies; and while such restrictions were highly proper for them, and did not necessarily impose any difficulty upon them, they greatly impeded the operations of an Institution of this magnitude. We were restricted from various eligible means of investment, which it was extremely desirable we should be able to avail ourselves of. We must all see that it is of the greatest importance that the funds of the Institution should be as profitably and securely invested as possible; and I need not say that the object closely occupies the anxious attention of the Board.

I do not know that I need detain you longer in commenting upon this Report, which, I am sure, speaks well for itself. However, there is one subject, although not therein noticed, which it would hardly be right in me to pass over. In the course of the 19 years that the Institution has existed, the Board has never seen it right to resist a claim arising

from the death of any member, except in two instances (Hear, hear). One was, I think, some ten years ago, on a policy for 500*l.*, and the other occurred during the current year, on a policy for 1,000*l.* I need not say that the Directors have always felt most reluctant to interpose any objection to the payment of a claim, unless upon substantial grounds, and where they also felt they would not be justified in paying it, unless compelled so to do. The claim which arose during the last year was on the death of a member who had only paid two premiums on his policy. Very soon after the death was announced, the Board received information which led them to suspect that some deception had been practised, and it shortly afterwards transpired that the same party had effected policies in several other offices to a large amount—nearly 18,000*l.* I am not going to mention names, nor need I dwell more particularly upon the circumstances, except to say, that at length such information was received by us that we felt, and were advised, that, in the discharge of our duty, we had no right to pay one penny upon that claim; and, feeling that, we had nothing to do but to resist it. An arbitration has been held on the case, and, owing to the peculiar circumstances, and the claimants bringing forward a great number of witnesses to invalidate the information that we had obtained, and to rebut the evidence upon which we relied, it occupied a very considerable time. I believe I am right in saying, that as far as we were concerned, four days only were occupied in our case, whereas something like nineteen meetings were taken up on the other side, occasioning a very protracted investigation. However, no longer ago than last week we had the satisfaction of receiving the unanimous award of the arbitrators in our favour. (Applause.) As I said before, this is only the second instance in nineteen years that we have found it right to resist a claim. In the former instance we were equally successful. We had the unanimous award of the arbitrators in that case.

These successful results will not lead us to be captious (Hear, hear)—they will not lead us to raise objections, except in such cases as our duty to our fellow-members may compel us to do; for if one thing is more necessary than another for upholding the character of our Institution, it is that we should keep good faith with all our members. (Hear, hear.) It was with extreme reluctance we were induced to resist this claim; but when we found facts accumulating so thick upon us, convincing our own judgment (whatever might be the judgment of other persons), we felt we were bound, in the discharge of our duty, to do as we have done; and I rejoice to find that the result has justified us in the course we have pursued. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, I am not aware of anything else that I need notice, except that a ballot is to take place, which will commence at 1 o'clock and close at 4, for the election of two Directors, in the room of two who retire by rotation, both of whom are eligible for re-election. Before I formally put the question to the Meeting for the acceptance of this Report, and for its being entered upon the minutes, if any gentleman has any observation to make, or any question to ask, I apprehend this is the time for him to do so.

After a few remarks from Mr. BENROCH, in the course of which he congratulated the Meeting on the very excellent Report, the CHAIRMAN moved—

"That the Report be accepted and entered upon the minutes."

Which was carried unanimously.

Mr. BENROCH, in pursuance of the notice he gave at the last Annual Meeting, moved, that the Directors be directed to apply to Parliament for powers to permit the members residing in the country to vote by proxy.

Mr. WATSON seconded the motion.

Mr. THWAITES dissented from Mr. Bennoch's views on this question, and felt bound to give his most hearty opposition to the motion. (Applause.)

The CHAIRMAN then called for a show of hands, when the motion was negatived, with very few dissentients.

The Auditors were re-appointed for the ensuing year.

The SECRETARY read the requisition for the meeting convened for the 10th of January next; also, one relating to the alteration of rules.

The Scrutineers on the ballot for the election of two Directors delivered in their report soon after 4 o'clock, by which it appeared the numbers were as follows:—

For John Bradbury, Esq.	382
" Jonathan Thorp, Esq.	287
" R. M. Holborn, Esq.	275

Whereupon the CHAIRMAN declared John Bradbury, Esq. and Jonathan Thorp, Esq. to be duly elected.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for his able and impartial conduct in the chair this day, and to the Directors for their excellent management of the affairs of the Institution, was carried unanimously; which having been briefly acknowledged by the Chairman, the business of the meeting terminated.